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Alcoholism Study Initiated; U. S.-Ethiopia Sign Pact; France to Punish Traitors

The World's Day—August 9, 1943

Boston: Social Group to Study Alcoholism Effects

Study of the social effects of alcoholism has been inaugurated by the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, announced today. [Page 2.]

Lifting of the pleasure driving ban by Sunday, Aug. 15, and more gasoline rations after Sept. 1, were assured New Englanders today by Massachusetts gasoline and automobile officials. [Page 5.]

Prediction that the National House of Representatives will play a major role in planning and approval of a postwar program was made today by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Arraignment of six high Boston police officials indicted on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston was postponed until Wednesday after the officials moved for a jury trial of their pleas in abatement. [Page 2.]

Washington: U. S.-Ethiopia Sign Lend-Lease Pact

The United States entered a Lend-Lease agreement with Ethiopia. Negotiated under the terms of the Lend-Lease pact of 1941, which authorizes the President to extend aid to any country whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States, the pact was signed by Secretary of State Hull and Ethiopia's Vice-Minister of Finance, Yilma Deressa.

President Roosevelt has returned to the Capitol "from a short vacation in Canada" near McGregor and Whitefish Bays on the north shore of Lake Huron, the White House announced. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that Mr. Roosevelt "did not see anybody to my knowledge" on this trip.

With 7,373 military planes produced by the United States in July, a new high was set that still fell below schedules, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman, said in a joint statement.

A rail wage increase acceptable to railway management and the unions has been agreed upon for non-operating employees, announced George M. Harrison for the unions, and Daniel P. Loomis, Executive Director of the Association of Western Railways. Details were withheld pending submission to the Government.

Forty motor vehicles were counted on Eastern roads in June for every 100 in the same month of 1941, reports the Public Roads Administration. The Middle West and West dropped from 100 to 57.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., has asked President Roosevelt to instruct Attorney General Biddle to reconsider a ruling that any group of employees, however small, may be granted a strike ballot.

Lower prices for liquor and wine are predicted by the OPA as a result of new regulations establishing specific mark-ups for wholesalers and retailers.

Bond of $50,000 was set for Roberto Lanas Vallecilla, foreign language translator in the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, charged with espionage. [Page 9.]

Women's and children's clothing will be under about the same price ceilings this fall as last year, OPA states.

In Europe: France Plans to Punish Traitors

France will punish as traitors those "so-called governors who rushed headlong into capitulation in June, 1940," Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared in a political speech at Casablanca. Lauding his former military rival, General Giraud, he referred to him as "the great chief" in whom "the Committee of Liberation places entire confidence for the great battles of tomorrow."

Spanish Republican leaders in Mexico have formed a "solid front" of the four Republican parties which they represent and have agreed that the President of the last Cortes, or Republican Parliament, will be the one to decide when the moment has arrived to re-establish the Republican Government in Spain.

British ban on export of "The Daily Worker," Communist newspaper, has been lifted. Publication of the paper was suspended for a time and resumed last September, and application for removal of the export ban was made shortly afterwards.

Floods in India have resulted in the drowning of approximately 10,000 persons, as floodwaters of the Khari River swept through nearly 100 villages.

Former Bulgarian Premier, George Kiossievanoff, is reported to have been summoned from Switzerland, where he has been acting as Bulgarian Minister, to confer with King Boris in Sofia. It is rumored that the former Premier may replace pro-Axis Premier Bogdan Philoff.

A Swedish torpedo boat has been fired on in Swedish territorial waters by a Norwegian boat now in German service, according to a Swedish communiqué. The Swedish boat was not hit, however. This attack is the second by German units since Sweden stopped Nazi troop transportation across Swedish territory last week.

Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, has returned to Moscow following a four-day aerial visit to Soviet defense industries in the Urals. The trip marked one of the few occasions on which this industrial area has been opened for the visit of a foreigner.

National: More Sugar for Commercial Users

Ten per cent more sugar for bakers, candymakers, and other commercial users will be allowed within a few days, Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, disclosed at Detroit. He indicated the move may be a forerunner of ending sugar rationing for all consumers.

A Seabee training base has been set up at Gulfport, Miss., by the Navy to train men for arduous construction jobs abroad.

New York's statewide primary election tomorrow focussed interest on city struggles between factions of the American Labor Party and of Tammany Hall.

A large section of Harlem is out of bounds for week-ending soldiers, except those visiting their families, the Army ruled.

Axis war prisoners are helping bring in Southwestern crops. Dallas reports 4,000 being used from many camps.

Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, New Jersey State Director of Selective Service, indirectly told the State's 202 local draft boards that if they publicly aired their disapproval of any directive or order, they could hand in their resignations at the same time.

The Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, as a corporation, and three employees as individuals were held for trial in Federal court in Detroit on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in supplying airplane engine parts the Government charges were defective. The defendants, named in indictments returned last week, stood mute and pleas of innocent were entered.

Americas: U. S. Ambassador Leaves Argentina

Amid mounting evidences of displeasure among the United Nations over Argentina's failure to break with the Axis, U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour left by plane for Washington. [Page 11.]

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Weather Report

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:35 p. m., and ends Tuesday at 5:14 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:34 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:15 a. m.

Food Shortage Forecast Unless Farms Prosper

Spokesman for Bay State board cites high cost of labor and fertilizers under war conditions.

Unsound price and regulatory practices, applied against agriculture, may result in a famine in the midst of plenty, William A. Akeroyd, spokesman of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, told the special Legislative Research Commission on Food Rationing today.

Appearing with other representatives of agriculture before the Commission, at a hearing in the State House, Mr. Akeroyd warned that unless farmers are paid enough to take care of the increased cost of fertilizer, feeds, and labor the nation will be forced to pay dearly in terms of an inadequate supply of farm products.

"In Massachusetts," the Department of Agriculture spokesman said, "the farmer is asking only a fair price for his products, a price that will pay his costs, and enable him to maintain a fair standard of living for his family. Give him this, and it will go a long way in helping the food situation.

"When labor asks an increase," he continued, "it is called a necessary adjustment or something similar. When farmers ask for an increase it is called robbery. Give agriculture the same consideration that is given war industries.

"I firmly believe that the raising of price ceilings will do more than any one thing to produce more milk," Mr. Akeroyd said.

Today's hearing was the first of two to be held by the Special Commission to obtain reports on conditions facing the Massachusetts farmer.

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the State Senate, who presided at today's session, and Representative Rudolf F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, are Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Sitting with the Special Commission is an Advisory Panel of Legislators, active in the agricultural field.

Feed Scarcity Critical

One of the most serious problems facing Massachusetts and New England farmers is the critical feed shortage, Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, told the Commission.

Artificial regulations and the natural aftermath of wartime conditions has caused a situation in which there is more livestock in the country than there is grain to feed to nourish it, Mr. Russell said.

"The country is full of cattle and hogs, but slaughter houses are permitted to slaughter only a proportion of what they formerly did," the Farm Bureau representative said. "A slaughter house in this area, for instance, informs me that where they formerly slaughtered

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Reich Leaders Put Pressure on Hitler, Replacement by Göring Unconfirmed; Allies Drive Ahead in Sicily and Russia

United Nations forces are within 42 miles of Messina — Russians nearing Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Eisenhower's forces in Sicily and the Russians around Kharkov are both battering their way through weakening Axis lines.

The American-Canadian troops in Sicily now stand only 42 miles from Messina, gateway to the Italian mainland, while the Russians in their spectacular advance are only 15 miles from Kharkov, the fall of which is expected within a few days.

Moreover, General Eisenhower has made good his warning of a week ago that Italy would be subjected to merciless bombing if Marshal Badoglio's Government continued to ignore the Allied Governments' demand for Italy's withdrawal from the war. The bombing raids by British Lancasters during the week end over Milan, Turin, and Genoa—three cities which contain two thirds of all Italy's war industries—were reported to have left in ruins great areas in these headquarters of Fiat and other plane and engine works.

Progress in Sicily is remarkable in view of the difficult mountainous territory around Mount Etna which the Nazis are defending. Three converging Allied armies are pushing forward to encircle the little town of Randazzo, Nazi supply base in the center of the Messina triangle, 42 miles from Messina, which Allied airmen bombed almost out of existence. On the left, Americans have advanced eight miles from Troina—captured Aug. 7—to Cesaro. On the north coast they have taken San Agata in a brilliant sea-borne attack which landed a force behind the Nazi lines, taking the defenders completely by surprise. San Fratello also has fallen to the American Seventh army.

In the center, the British

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Wide World Radiophoto

What's His Number Now?

When the war began, Hermann Göring was named by Hitler as No. 2 Nazi—to succeed to power in the event that anything happened to the Führer. Reports, circuitious and unconfirmed, indicate that Field Marshal Göring and heads of armed forces may now be exercising the actual power, having relegated Hitler and his Party to an essential façade. In the photograph, only Göring is identified.

Broad withdrawal from Russia demanded by war chiefs; Il Duce's fall embarrassing.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from Hitler's accession to power until the outbreak of war, and now in London

LONDON, Aug. 9—Germany's military leaders are believed to have decided—and to have told Hitler—that there must be a withdrawal upon the Russian Front.

This decision is thought to have been the chief point behind the significant conference of Reich military leaders, and members of the Nazi hierarchy, held at Hitler's headquarters late last week.

Moreover, they are understood to have told Hitler that unless things improved soon, they must take matters into their own hands.

There is, as yet, little to confirm reports that Hitler has been ousted in favor of Field Marshal Hermann Göring. But there is increasing evidence that Hitler is becoming increasingly impotent before the growing growing control of the German military leaders.

It is now clear that political changes of the greatest importance have followed as a result of Germany's declining military fortunes and the collapse of Mussolini in Italy.

The military and political decisions resulting from the "Headquarters Conference" will only be ascertainable as developments disclose them.

Von Brauchitsch Speaks

But reliable information shows that the conference was a sequel to earlier ones which Hitler held in Berlin. There he is said to have met Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, former Commander in Chief of the German Army, who was recently reported active on the Russian Front, despite earlier reports of his disputes with Hitler.

General von Brauchitsch was acting as a representative of the older Generals when he told the Führer of the decision of the military to take over unless they were allowed to extricate themselves from their misadventure in Russia.

Hitler and his entourage would undoubtedly like to arrest General von Brauchitsch, but the time for such things has gone by.

At the Führer's headquarters last week only Hitler's generals were given in the public list of conferees, but even they could not ignore the cold facts of the new situation, especially on the Eastern Front, where the Russian offensive is gaining increasing momentum.

Shortage of Matériel

Underground reports indicate that the question of war matériel was a matter of major concern at the conference. At one of the

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Spain Hears Army Takes Over in Reich, Points to Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

MADRID, Aug. 9 (AP)—Press dispatches reaching Spain from Berlin yesterday said that "powers of great magnitude" have been given to Reichmarshal Hermann Göring following a meeting of Nazi chiefs and Army leaders.

News of the meeting at Hitler's headquarters, announced by Berlin over the week end, lent color to various reports current in Spain that the Army is taking over conduct of German affairs in preparation for a long defensive war.

Although, these reports say, Hitler remains as a figurehead leader, the real rulers of Germany are Reichsmarshal Göring, Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, and Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, Commander in Chief of the Navy.

German reports reaching Spain indicate the German Army considers it necessary to retain the Nazi Party as a facade behind which it can operate without causing an upheaval within the country.

If German reports here are accurate, the Army's power now extends to press, production, civil rationing, foreign affairs, and transport. It was said the Army long has been convinced that it would have to take full control of Germany if the nation were forced to fight a defensive war.

Goebbels and Hitler Conspicuously Silent

Recorded by CBS

London, Aug. 9

For the second week now Joseph Goebbels' customary article in Das Reich "failed to appear," the British Radio reported today.

"Neutral correspondents state that due to Hitler's silence all kinds of rumors and suspicions circulate in Germany. The German people expected the Führer to make a statement on Mussolini's downfall, but so far he hasn't spoken since March," the broadcast said.

How to 'Ice' Hitler?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The unconfirmed reports of the shifting of power in Germany from Hitler to a group of high Generals, including Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, give rise to an intriguing question:

What is the machinery by which Hitler could be overthrown?

The possibility that Hitler might be "Kaltgerchaltet" has grown as Germany's war fortunes have declined. There are many ways by which Hitler could be put "on ice." But he has been too effectively propagandized as a symbol for him to have lost all of his value to those who wish to control Germany. Thus almost all of the alternative plots and counterplots involve Hitler's retention as something of a façade.

It is hardly an exaggeration to consider the German right wing outright hostile to the Hitler regime at present. The only reason the conservatives and nationalists have not yet broken away from the Führer is that they have not yet found the person, or persons, whom to entrust with the leadership.

It is not surprising to learn that the would-be rebels pinned their eyes primarily on some of the German generals. For a considerable time, Marshal Fedor von Bock was high favorite among the members of the "Los-von-Hitler Movement." Marshal von Bock is typical of the Junkers—the Prussian landed aristocracy from which the officer class is drawn. He has the highest of military reputations, notwithstanding the fact that he was stalled in his drive toward the Caucasus last fall. It was rumored that after his failure, he was persona non grata with Hitler—and that he himself was "provoked" over the Führer's military policies.

Yet, according to usually trustworthy sources, Hitler approached Marshal von Bock immediately

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By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The return of President Roosevelt to the Capital today after a short vacation in Canada does not quiet the speculation of an early conference between the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the fast-moving military and political phases of the war.

The prospect of such a meeting appears to have a solid foundation.

The urgency of a Roosevelt-Churchill conference is increased, it is believed here, by the rumored shift in power to Army leaders in Germany.

These reports from Madrid, apparently inspired from Berlin, are the cause of both suspicion and concern among officials in Washington.

Whether the news of the dominance of the Army over Hitler is a planted fake or substantially true, it is looked upon as a development of psychological warfare calculated to confuse the Allies.

Need of Accord Stressed

The fact is that the very possibility that a new face could be put on the German Government in the relatively near future exposes the danger which stems from the present inability of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia to reach anything approaching a political understanding of how they are prepared to treat a German regime which has deposed Hitler.

It is agreed that the simple formula of "unconditional surrender" leaves unresolved a wide range of

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Lack of Womanpower Blamed In Drop of Airplane Output

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Though thousands of communities from coast to coast are trying to ease the burdens of the working housewife, the nation's failure to meet its war production goals show the manpower and womanpower problem is still to be solved.

Announcing that July airplane production, highest on record was still below the standards set for it, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, partially blamed high labor turnover in both man and womanpower on the West Coast.

"Since about half the workers in airplane factories are women," he said, "it is just as fair to refer to womanpower shortages as to manpower.

"And there's a limit to what you can do about it since women have been leaving the plants because they find that in these days of poor laundry service, food shortages and servant scarcity their husbands and children just can't get along without them."

The serious labor shortage in West Coast airplane factories was the indirect motive behind the draft fathers order issued by the War Manpower Commission last week. Airplane manufacturers protested against any more trained men being taken out of their factories, so the only alternative left to Commissioner Paul V. McNutt was to order Army and Navy quotas filled from the reservoir of 6,000,000 pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The drafting of fathers, sheduled to start Oct. 1 has already raised complaint from what Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, calls a "pressure group"—"Millions of wives, children and mothers-in-law shouting to keep the fathers from being drafted."

Single men left at home when the military forces begin to take fathers will be approximately 700,000 essential men on farms, 1,000,000 in war industries, and 300,000 permitted to stay in school or in training to become doctors, chemists, and technicians for use in peacetime years.

Selective Service has fixed it so the drafting of fathers will begin at approximately the same time throughout the nation. State draft quotas will be adjusted to make this possible, it has been announced.

General Hershey estimated in a San Francisco press conference over the week end that out of 6,000,000 fathers, the Army and Navy may not be able to draft more than 2,000,000 after deferments are made for physical disabilities and hardship cases. Factors to be considered by local boards in determining which fathers will be taken, he said, will include the economic status of the family, number of dependents, ages of members of the family group, their health, and ability of mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law to take over part of the financial load.

Help for Women Workers

Meanwhile, the Office of War Information gave communities some hints on how to facilitate the employment of women through community services.

A survey of what is already being done by thousands of community welfare committees throughout the country showed:

In Newark, N. J., groceries send clerks to a big plant each morning, take orders from the women workers and have filled bags waiting at the door at the end of the shift.

A county nutrition committee serves a complete breakfast to all war workers leaving Norwich, N. Y., by train for work in Syracuse and Utica.

A communal restaurant, designed along the lines of the Brit-

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Girl's Allowance Stalls Labor Board

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board evaded the question in the "wage" case of Dolores Rodriguez, Trenton, Mich., schoolgirl.

Dolores asked for an order requiring her parents to raise by 10 per cent the $1 allowance she gets every two weeks. Prices have gone up, she pointed out.

After a discussion during which Labor and public members of the Board admitted that their children had already bargained them out of higher allowances, the Board acted as follows:

It decided to advise Dolores to negotiate a little longer with her parents.

From the Fronts: Munda and Sicily

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

NEW GEORGIA, Aug 7, Delayed. — The final break-through and capture of Munda climaxes months of long-combined air, sea, and land offensive which has had no equal in intensity in the Pacific since the war began.

As the first purely offensive land move against the Japanese since their attack on Pearl Harbor, the New Georgia campaign is viewed by the military as having been highly successful, accomplishing without too heavy cost all of the invasion's principle aims.

These were:

1. To provide diversion for a drive against Lae and Salamaua.
2. To extend Allied air superiority northward for future operations in the direction of Rabaul.

Difficult Job

From the time of the original landing at Rendova and the crossing in boats to Zanana Beach, east of Munda, Army troops were faced with one of the toughest possible military problems. Because of the geographic defenses around Munda, they were forced to follow a military operation which might have been more adapted to fighting conditions in Sicily than in the dense jungle.

At no time, for instance, was it possible to make flanking beach landings behind the enemy coastal

From War Field and Base

From field and headquarters, correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor are covering the major developments of the war.

Mr. Walker, whose accompanying dispatch assesses the importance of the capture of Munda, was with the American forces on their landing and the early stages of the jungle attack.

Mr. Stead, veteran of the front lines in the North African campaign, is assigned to Allied North African Headquarters.

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defenses. It therefore was continual slugging by a single-pointed drive employing mass weight. In as much as United States forces had to stick to largely established trails, the Japanese had every opportunity to hold up the attackers with small, well-dug-in pockets, utilizing machine guns and mortars. Under such conditions, a company of Japanese was able to stymie an attacking force which outnumbered the defenders eight to one for as long as a couple of days.

Despite the intensity of the resistance, it nevertheless was a delaying action for the Japanese.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 9—With Allied land forces now only 50 miles from the Italian mainland, the American and British bombing potential from Sicily itself has been stepped up considerably by seizure of the network of airfields around Gerbini, about 12 miles west of Catania, and the capture of 16 airfields at Catania itself.

Constructed to accommodate hundreds of Axis bombers, these fields comprise one main airdrome and 15 satellites, from which the Axis launched its terrific blitz on Malta as a prelude to the subsequently abandoned plan to invade that island.

It has been poetic justice that Allied planes based on Malta played an important part in wresting from the enemy the largest bomb base of the Axis in the European theater of war outside the continental mainland itself.

The nearest approach to it for operational effectiveness was the Martuba network in the western desert of North Africa between Derno and Tobruk at a period when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel drove back the British

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Police Officials' Hearing On Arraignment Delayed

Hearing of a motion to have six high police officials arraigned in Superior Court this morning was postponed until Wednesday by Judge Joseph L. Hurley today when the defendants asked for a trial by jury of their pleas in abatement. Judge John V. Spalding denied their motion for such pleas on July 22.

Appearing before Judge Hurley this morning for arraignment the six high ranking officers, through Attorney Wendell P. Murray, asked that the arraignment not be permitted on grounds that the pleas in abatement are still pending.

The six defendants are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin; Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward A. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

Immediately after Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes filed a motion for arraignment Mr. Murray argued that Judge Spalding heard the pleas in abatement as a matter of form, not as a matter of law since a Superior Court judge was without jurisdiction.

Judge Hurley then asked how the pleas in abatement were going to be disposed of. Mr. Murray replied that they should be disposed of by a jury trial.

The assistant attorney general told the Court that the motion came as a surprise to him and argued that the pleas had been heard and it was now too late for the defendants to have a trial by jury of them. However, Judge Hurley said he would hear the arguments.

Mr. Murray opened the hearing by stating that the questions of fact are to be disposed of by a jury, not by a court. He cited Common Law precedent for this and went on to maintain that the facts raised in the pleas in abatement should have been heard by a jury and not by Judge Spalding. Court observers were quick to point out that the defendants didn't take advantage of a jury trial when the pleas in abatement were first heard.

Mr. Murray maintained that a jury should hear the arguments in the pleas in abatement unless waivers were signed by the defendants.

Assistant Attorney General Hayes pointed out that at the hearing of the pleas in abatement before Judge Spalding there was no issue made whether a jury should sit to dispose of the arguments

There can be no waiver of a trial by jury, Mr. Murray argued, in the absence of statutory authority.

"While a defendant might waive a jury trial, he actually has no right to because the legal tribunal set up by law cannot be set aside," he continued. However, persons indicted for a crime may if they so elect, the attorney said, waive their rights of trial by jury by signing a written waiver thereof and filing it with the clerk of the court. This was not done in this case, Mr. Murray asserted.

NEW SERVICE

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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Knox Insists End of War Is Not in Sight

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today labeled as "foolish optimism" the belief that the war will end this year.

"And," he added, "such optimism is not at all useful."

In Portland, for an inspection of the Navy's training base here, Secretary Knox declared in an interview that the civilian population must prepare "mentally and spiritually for a long, hard contest."

"We have had minor successes so far," he said. "Sicily is only an outpost and its fall would not mean the end of the war. We still have to gain a foothold on the European Continent itself.

"In the South Pacific we have had success but we are a great many miles from Tokyo, our objective, and there is a lot of trouble in between."

Secretary Knox described Portland as "an excellent operating base" which "is serving a useful purpose during the war and would be an admirable base after the war," but, he added, no plans existed for postwar development or use of harbor facilities here.

Secretary Knox was conducted on his inspection tour by Admiral Morton L. Deyo, who heads the Portland Naval Command and formerly served Secretary Knox as aide.

Secretary Knox said he had found "the training work is being accomplished with high intelligence and gratifying results." He termed the morale of the men "good" and recreational facilities "adequate" in view of Portland's status as a training base rather than a liberty port.

Dr. A. Judson Tuttle

The Rev. Dr. A. Judson Tuttle of Arlington, who passed on Friday, was a retired Baptist foreign missionary who served for many years in India. He was recognized for his research in Assamese, one of the Sanskrit languages of Assam, India, and the court language.

His career in the Province began in 1901, when he was appointed by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society as a missionary, and ended in 1940, when he retired from active service. For 15 years he was Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Assam Mission and a representative of the Province on the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon. As a consultant to the British and Foreign Bible Society, he assisted in the revision of the Bible into Assamese. In 1938 he was decorated by King George VI with the Kaiser-I-Hind medal for distinguished service in education among the tribesmen.

Farm and Garden Sale Wednesday

An all day sale of farm and garden products will take place Wednesday at the Mountain View House, Whitefield, N. H., Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, West Newton, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association, has announced.

Greater Boston needlewomen are sending up dresses, bibs, coverlets, baby pillows and sheets, aprons, knitting bags and homemade candy. This sale helps the Association to maintain its Boston shop as an outlet for the work of women throughout New England.

Rationed Products From 'Down Under'

By a Staff Photographer

New Zealand Canned Cheese and Butter

Learning recently that the rationing of butter and cheese had begun in the United States, a New Zealand friend of a Brookline, Mass., resident wrote her saying that she was forwarding two pounds each of Cheddar cheese and canned butter. The package from "Down Under" (contents shown above) arrived today with 64 cents due—plus 32 Red Points.

Navy Using New Gun Sight To Train Its Aircraft Pilots

War Activities in New England

A new aircraft training gun sight has been adopted by the Navy to train its pilots in accurate marksmanship. The device, an extremely simple one, duplicates the performance of the regulation Spitfire combat sight used in fighter planes. Its development enables the Navy to release hundreds of the original gun sights for actual combat use.

In announcing the new gun sight, Ira Mosher, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Optical Company in Southbridge, Mass., makers of the instrument, said the illuminated ring sight was designed at the request of the special devices section of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics and is made from noncritical materials at one tenth the cost of the official combat sight.

Film Used

Mr. Mosher explained that the new sight consists of a 15-inch-long cylinder containing a light source, a photographic film of target rings, and an optical system of two simple, easily ground lenses and an unsilvered plate glass mirror through which the pilot looks.

He said that the sight can be quickly adjusted to meet simulated conditions of flying in ordinary light, in the face of glare, or at night. The flier, he continued, can line up his target accurately through a series of target rings reflected on the mirror.

Installation of the training sight will be on Navy devices simulating actual flying and sighting conditions by means of a light beam gun and toy target plan which is constantly changing speed and altitude.

Dr. E. D. Tillyer designed the sight's optical system and W. J. Joyce worked out the mechanical parts. Both are of the Company's Research Staff.

Submarine Launched

Into Connecticut's Thomas River yesterday slid the submarine Bluegill. Built by the Electric Boat Company of Groton the underseas craft was sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Cole, wife of Representative W. Sterling Cole (R) of N. Y., a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Another Liberty Ship

Down the ways of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yesterday slid another Liberty ship, the Arthur L. Perry. The ship was named for the American economist who held the chair of history and economics at Williams College. Miss Margaret Smedley Perry, of Boston, Professor Perry's granddaughter, sponsored the vessel.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Food Scarcity Is Seen Unless Farms Thrive

Continued from Page 1

20 animals a week, they are now reduced to eight. Yet every feed concern is besieged with the pressure of farmers and home flock owners who cannot get the feed that they need for their livestock. What feed there is is not of the customary quality. This is bound to mean a gradual decreasing production of milk and eggs for animals.

"We have called these artificial situations repeatedly to the attention of the Washington authorities and our Congressmen," Mr. Russell said. "No adequate action has as yet been taken, and the feed situation grows more pressing every week."

Mr. Russell warned that action must be taken by school authorities so that farmers can continue the use of boy labor to at least the middle of October or the first of November, if the tremendous crops of potatoes, apples, and vegetables in Massachusetts are to be saved.

The only answer to high food prices, the Farm Bureau speaker said, is "abundant production."

Viewing the farm situation on a long-range basis, Mr. Russell proposed a four-point program to improve conditions in Massachusetts:

1. A more equitable system of taxation. In too many towns, he said, the farmers all through the depression have been bearing the brunt of excessive real estate taxes that have been necessary to maintain welfare and all kinds of public services.

2. More agricultural research. He cited the tremendous growth of the poultry business in this State as being largely the result of biological research and teaching at the Massachusetts State College. The cranberry industry, he said, is, to a considerable degree, a product of the Cranberry Experiment Station.

3. Continued improvement of roads as a step to reduce the cost of farm transportation.

4. Agricultural zoning. He advocated legislation to protect rich market garden areas, many of which have been converted to residential areas.

Joseph C. Cort, Director of the State Division of Milk Control, warned the Commission that milk-producing farmers in Massachusetts face a serious situation from the standpoint of feed for their cows.

As a result of a series of hearings on the milk price problem, the Division of Milk Control, he said, has reached the conclusion that in parts of the Commonwealth, such as the Connecticut Valley and Worcester County, the price of milk should be advanced 1¼ cents a quart, and in other sections should increase 1 cent. He added that a meeting would be held tomorrow with the Regional Office of the OPA and all the Milk Control Boards of New England in an effort to work out a schedule of increase price to be submitted to Washington for approval.

In New Bedford, Mr. Cort said, 51 milk producing farmers have gone out of business. A meeting of farmers, he said, will be held there Thursday night to discuss the situation.

"The farmers are determined not to produce unless they get their costs," Mr. Cort said. "We don't think a one-cent increase in the price of milk is inflationary."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool today and tonight; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: No important temperature changes tonight and Tuesday forenoon.

Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight; little change in temperature Tuesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:50 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 4:31 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Boston Social Groups To Make Alcoholism Study

Study of the social effects of alcoholism—its social waste in disruption of family life, adverse effects on children, and the like—has been initiated by a Committee on Alcoholism set up by the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Theodore A. Lothrop, Chairman of the Committee, announced here today.

Mr. Lothrop is General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Miss Lucy Wright of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, is secretary.

This is one of the first efforts to delve into the problem of alcoholism, particularly with reference to care and treatment, to be undertaken in the present period by the organized social workers of a major city. So far as is known in Boston, the only earlier inquiry of this type has been carried out in Buffalo.

More than 100 social institutions of one kind and another are included in the Boston Council which established the alcoholism committee, thus giving it the broadest possible social viewpoint from the background of a big city.

Mr. Lothrop said that the Committee would co-operate with the new State Commission on Alcoholism in furnishing as far as possible the social aspects of the commission's investigation.

"Various of the social agencies began to sense that Boston lacked facilities for proper handling of alcoholism," he said, in speaking of the origin of the social worker committee.

How Move Came About

"We all know that alcoholism is a tremendous factor in the disintegration of family life and the consequent neglect of children. In more than one out of four cases handled, for instance, by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, intemperance is a serious contributing factor, and the Society is handling more than 6,000 cases a year.

"The social agencies here began to think something more ought to be done. We were reluctant to feel that alcoholism is a problem that cannot be ameliorated. So those who were interested got together and decided we ought to have a committee representative of the agencies in the council.

"Since then we have been gathering information from various sources, trying to find out what is being done about this thing in other states and in other countries.

"We were about to begin on a very extensive study covering the experience of the social agencies in Boston, and also the economic costs of alcoholism as they saw it in their work, when various bills were filed in the Massachusetts Legislature.

"One of these which was enacted resulted in the establishment of a State Commission to study this question. The members of the Commission are Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Municipal Court of Boston, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, who is also on our Committee, and Reuben Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board.

"The Council Committee is very much pleased by this action of the Legislature, and welcomes the opportunity to co-operate with the Commission in any way possible. It is expected that the Commission will make a very thoroughgoing study of the problem in all its phases.

Contribution to Families

"The contribution the social agencies can make will be based on their experience in family problems where alcoholism has been recognized as a source of individual and family breakdown. We feel the Commission has a great piece of work to do. We expect the Commission to take the lead and to cover the legal and economic aspects, while we will give all possible help on the social side."

Mr. Lothrop reported the membership of the Social Agencies Committee, in addition to Dr. Perkins and Miss Wright as Secretary, to include the following:

Dr. Abraham Myerson, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School; Miss Marion Wyman, Case Consultant, Boston Family Welfare Society; Miss Mabel R. Wilson, Chief of Social Service at Boston City Hospital; John T. McCarthy, Board of Overseers of Public Welfare; Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary, United Prison Association; Miss Sybil M. Baker, Executive Secretary, Brookline Friendly Society and former Head Social Worker at the Washingtonian Hospital; Joseph L. Tully, State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and Richard S. Winslow, Head Worker, South End House.

Lee Charges Discrimination At Embankment Boathouse

Charges by former School Committeeman Joseph E. Lee that children and the general public are being discriminated against at the Embankment boathouse on the Charles River are awaiting possible action in the Governor's office. It is not expected that any action will be taken until Governor Saltonstall returns from his vacation later in the month.

Meanwhile, the Sailing Committee, according to Stephen P. Cabot, President of the Community Recreation Service, which sponsors and manages the public sailing project, is meeting today to decide whether to issue an official statement in reply to the charges made by Mr. Lee in his report to the Governor. The Sailing Committee, of which Douglas Lawson is the new Chairman this season, advises the Recreation Service on the administration of the sailing program.

Most of the charges made by Mr. Lee, especially his assertion that socialite interests are keeping out the children and the general public, have been denied by Mr. Cabot as entirely false. Since June, he said, the Service has had 350 children up to 18 enrolled in the sailing program. Training in swimming and sailing is available to them each morning, he said. "Although we have from 50 to 75 a morning, we would like more and have recently sent out notices to various agencies asking them to send their children to us," he explained. "The program will go on until school begins in September."

One reason the Service has not had more boats with which to accommodate the juniors, according to Mr. Cabot, is that Mr. Lee would neither lend nor sell to it his fleet of some 20 smaller boats which the Service has operated for the last two summers. Mr. Cabot said he offered to buy them.

Another handicap at the beginning of the season was the necessity of starting from scratch as far as a staff was concerned owing to the fact that those who had helped last year had since entered the armed services. "But now things are going smoothly," Mr. Cabot said. "Arthur P. Bryant, our manager of the sailing project, has a staff of about a dozen under him, all of them experienced and some of them trained by Mr. Lee himself."

As for the charge made today by Mr. Lee that the "Community Recreation Service spends $2,000 or $3,000 a year repairing and trying to keep abreast of the disintegration of these boats, which they would hardly do if they did not feel responsible for their selection," Mr. Cabot stated:

"The boats get a lot of rough treatment. We have over 1,000 persons using them each season. Naturally we have to keep a man in charge of repairing them all the time. That does not mean that we had anything to do with selecting them. They were turned over to us for better or worse, and we undertook to manage them."

Life-Saving Exhibit Takes Practical Turn

What was to have been an exhibition of U. S. Coast Guard life-saving methods as part of a Providence pageant yesterday, turned into a practical demonstration as Anthony Bruno, a boy, was resuscitated after 15 minutes' work on the part of John H. Lang, Boatswain, first class. The boy was then wrapped in blankets and given a seat where he watched the show go on from a good vantage point.

Officially, it had been Boatswain Lang's day off. He resides in Boston, but decided to take part in the Coast Guard pageant at Olney Pond, near Providence, where demonstrations of swimming through burning oil and other life-saving exhibitions were to be staged.

As bathers left the pond so that the pageant might go on, a woman discovered Anthony Bruno, who apparently had been under water for some time. He was brought ashore, and Boatswain Lang went to work.

Quincy Taxi Charges Stir Up Complaints

Complaints that Quincy taxicab drivers are charging exorbitant rates, particularly when riding servicemen, was under investigation today by the police of that City. Most of the complaints of high rates came from customers who hired cabs at the City's three train stations, Quincy, Norfolk Downs, and Wollaston.

In one case it was reported that a driver charged four sailors $2.20 for a ride of about one mile. Officials stressed that taxicab fares are regulated by law, allowing 25 cents for the first five-sixths of a mile and five cents for each sixth of a mile additional.

Locomotive Derailed At Buzzard's Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 9—Derailment of a New York, New Haven & Hartford locomotive as it was entering the main line track from a spur track this morning delayed train service between Cape Cod and Boston and New York. The cause of the derailment was not immediately determined and no one was injured.

At 8:15 a. m., within five minutes of the derailment, a repair train was dispatched from Boston to the scene. Ten busses and two trucks were sent by the railroad company to transfer passengers, mail and baggage between Buzzard's Bay, Monument Beach, and Bourne.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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3 URGENT JOBS FOR "DOG DAYS!"

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• Keep warm with less fuel this winter . . . Heat-seal your home NOW!

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Advertisement Prepared by the War Advertising Council

A. F. of L.'s Constitution Looms as Bar to Lewis

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's constitution appeared today to be a bar to the immediate readmittance of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America.

The Federation's Executive Council, beginning its summer meeting today, must consider Mr. Lewis' application for reinstatement in the light of this condition in its own basic law:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade, or Federal labor union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a tresspass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions. . . ."

This points up the conflict of jurisdictions between Mr. Lewis' miners and the Progressive Mine Workers of America, an Illinois organization which the A. F. of L. chartered after expelling the U. M. W. A. in the row over the founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Similar conflicts exist between the United Mine workers' District 50, a miniature labor movement all by itself, and a half-dozen or more A. F. of L. craft unions. District 50 has members in the railroad industry, construction, building maintenance, common labor and other lines which cross the jurisdiction of A. F. of L. unions.

Somebody, or something, has to "give" before Mr. Lewis is reinstated. Prominent A. F. of L. leaders have said privately that the miners' chief can come back but he has to stay off their preserve. Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, appears unwilling to dismember District 50, at least not until after he gets back into the Federation.

Several significant angles mark Mr. Lewis' proposed return to the Federation. His application, accompanied by a $60,000 check, was submitted to the Council in May by William M. Hutcheson, President of the carpenters, and an active Republican.

The committee appointed to negotiate with Mr. Lewis did not include Mr. Hutcheson. Instead, two of its members have recognized ties with the New Deal. The committee chairman, Daniel J. Tobin, President of the teamsters, was Labor Division Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the Roosevelt campaigns George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, also is close to the President. The third committee member is Matthew Woll of the photo-engravers.

This negotiating committee left Mr. Lewis waiting on the doorstep for two months before approaching him. Finally in July Mr. Tobin proposed a meeting, ostensibly the only one held with Mr. Lewis. Just prior to that Mr. Tobin, in his teamsters' magazine, said he favored Mr. Lewis' return but pointed out that the Federation has "certain laws" which must be observed. Mr. Tobin's editor, in the same issue, virtually laid down the terms of reaffiliation—dismemberment of District 50.

Mr. Lewis' reinstatement thus can be delayed until it is too late for him to play an effective role in the October convention. It will be the last convention of the Federation before the 1944 election. In Presidential election years the convention is held after the balloting.

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Women Soldiers Are Sworn Into Army

Associated Press

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby Reads the Oath

When she began reading she faced several thousand Waacs, members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. When she had finished, she had before her the same thousands but now regular soldiers of the United States Army—the Wacs—Women's Army Corps, with privates, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants, captains and Mrs. Hobby now a Colonel instead of Director. This was at Fort Des Moines in Iowa.

Recording Ban Termed Threat To Orchestras

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, had before him today an appeal by Marshal Field, President of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, to remove immediately his ban on the recording of symphonic music.

Mr. Field declared that the Society asks—"in fact, requires"—the royalties from its recordings in order to insure its continuance.

"The other great symphonic orchestras of this country are similarly situated," he continued. "Their very existence is threatened by the loss of recording royalties.

"My plea to you, and I am sure it will be the plea of the management of every symphonic orchestra in America, is that you will immediately lift your ban on the recording of symphonic music and by doing so contribute to the availability of symphonic music throughout this country."

"In addition, we have the word of Army and Navy officers, as well as civilian officials in Washington, that the continuance of recording is necessary for the maintenance of military and civilian morale. . . ."

Mr. Field's criticism of the recording ban against symphonic music was contained in a letter dated Aug. 6 setting forth the conditions under which the society will permit the use of its name in a series of free concerts that the union proposes to give in smaller cities with union musicians of leading symphonic organizations.

The conditions are that the Society shall approve the cities played, the programs given and the conductors who lead the orchestras and that the performances shall neither involve the Society in any expense nor be radiocast or recorded.

Mr. Petrillo announced his free concert plan on July 27, when he reported that the union had authorized an expenditure up to $500,000 for an estimated total of 570 concerts. He said the plan had been suggested to him by President Roosevelt.

Seafaring Women Start Drive To Get Back Jobs Aboard Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — Women who put out to sea seldom make contented landlubbers, especially when they feel their jobs aboard ship are a patriotic service, according to the American Seafaring Women's Committee now making a drive to lift the ban on women sailors. Soon after Pearl Harbor, the 400 women sailors who hold jobs chiefly as stewardesses or waitresses were ordered off American vessels where it was said the exposure to danger is too great.

But the women themselves do not share this fear. Encouraged by a report that President Roosevelt favors their re-enlistment, the Committee is arranging to send a delegation to Washington after collecting thousands of signatures on a petition asking that the ban be revoked.

Backed by experience and demonstrated ability in the positions in which they would be reinstated, the women believe they fill in where there is a shortage of skilled workers aboard vessels, thus relieving men for more active duty. Good cooks, they declare, are more than ever in demand. Also, the intervening months since they were ordered off ship have not been wasted by the women, who have been trying to extend their ratings for bookkeeping and clerical and technical jobs previously denied them. Many of them are practicing to get their lifeboat tickets with its demand for skill to "lower away."

The fact that women are permitted to sail the ships of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the Panamanian Line is regarded as a convincing reason for reopening the opportunity to American women.

Stating that their ranks include women who have been on torpedoed ships and that they are willing to accept hazards, one of the members of the Committee commented on the ruling by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land as follows:

"We think he's quite wrong. WACS and nurses are exposed to dangers equally as great as those which we might face. We prefer taking the chance in order that we may stay in our chosen field, where we think we can make our best contribution to the war effort."

One of the seafaring women who is now serving aboard a Norwegian gasoline tanker recently wrote her colleagues at the National Maritime Union of her intention to assist girls to get back on American ships when she returns to New York by showing papers to the effect that she has made good on the job.

"And we have been going across into the real war zone," she wrote. "Someone said, 'When they put girls on the firing line, then we will put them on ships.' Well, you can ask them for me, 'Isn't this work on a tanker a front line, too?'"

Miss Rose Shovell is chairman of the Committee, which is being backed by the National Maritime Union in its campaign on behalf of seafaring women.

N. Y. University Names Woman Assistant Dean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — Miss Gladys E. Reutiman has been named Assistant Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, the first woman to hold such a position in the University, Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase announced today.

United States on Last Mile of War Effort

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—America is swinging into the last mile of its war effort, through the work of a seven-months-old technical committee, the Office of Production and Development, of the War Production Board.

This last mile, says Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB, covers the period wherein America will reach its production peak through refinements in the many-billion-dollar techniques already under way, rather than by new projects.

The new office includes also inventions and alternate materials to preserve America's civilian way of life.

The head man is Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology. His office, in its first two months, investigated and disposed of 800 new projects. Not all were judged useful.

Ball Plan Rejected

Rejected was a plan for a 300-foot hollow ball of concrete, of many reinforced layers. The idea was to roll it over Germany's war factories, crushing them, until finally Germany would become discouraged. The 300-foot diameter would be enough to float the ball. The huge shell would have an internal axle drive and would roll across the Atlantic under its own power. The crew would ride near the center, in a cabin using many gyroscopes to keep an even keel. Vision would be periscopic from the axle.

Drama in Some Projects

There is drama in accepted projects. Not all are military secrets. One is a machine for testing mica, the first of its kind. The OPRD proposed it and the Western Electric Laboratories solved the problem. Two weeks after the first model was demonstrated, and before even the complete specifications could be put through for manufacture, mica men were asking Congressmen to investigate what they thought was delay in production.

Fifteen men direct the work of OPRD. They do no research themselves. They can phone any natural scientist or industry in the United States and get, sometimes in a few minutes, answers to questions based on many years of research. There has never been anything like this set-up before in the United States. Indirectly the 15 are one of the most powerful groups in this war, for the information which they correlate is essential to authorities who decide where priority money and materials go.

OPRD is divided into four branches. Directing the metals and minerals branch is Dr. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin geologist. He was an adviser of Bernard Baruch in World War I and of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. His assistant is Dr. A. F. Greaves-Walker.

Dr. Leith's branch started before we got into this war and came into OPRD on the latter's organization. This branch has received close to a hundred proposed methods of extracting aluminum from clay and rocks. The problem was which would work best with the time and materials available. About 50 were reported on, several are in production, and standing by, under pilot plant conditions, are others calculated for any emergency, present or future.

America now has its first tin smelter. To Dr. Leith's branch came the question of smelting methods. He asked industry. The result was amazing. Literally dozens were proposed. Several are completely new. An old method of proven success was installed, but with provision in the plant for developing new methods.

Alcohol Development

Alcohol is second only to water as a solvent in industry. Alcohol can be made from almost any organic material and America will emerge from this war with not one but several new, proven methods—not only industrial but beverage.

One may enable distillers to make alcohol from wheat and even from whole wheat and granular wheat flour instead of being limited to corn. It now appears there never again will be a threat to get alcohol from breweries and sugar refineries. Conversion of those two great sources now would cost more in money and priority materials than complete plants of newer design. On the other hand, it may become necessary to make alcohol from wood waste.

Alcohol falls in the chemical industries branch, another division which started over a year ago and was taken int othe new office. Its chief is Dr. D. B. Keyes, head of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois.

This branch expedites the development of new processes for hundreds of other chemicals such as glycerine for dynamite, formaldehyde for explosives, and acetylene, acetic acid, cresol for war uses.

The third branch of OPRD is industrial processes and products, directed by Paul T. Norton, Jr., head of the Industrial Engineering Department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, with many year of practical industrial experience. His deputy director is Richard A. Wolff.

The fourth branch is consumer products, its objective maintaining civilian life, its projects the newest and most numerous in OPRD. Directing it is Philip N. Youtz, an aviation engineer of World War I.

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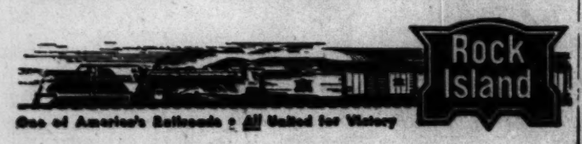

One of America's Railroads • All United for Victory

WFA Answers 'Potato Report'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The War Food Administration said Aug. 7 that only approximately one and a half carloads of Government owned potatoes, and not 37 as was reported Aug. 6 by Representative Gerald W. Landis (R) of Indiana, had been dumped at Vincennes, Inn., because they had spoiled.

In a formal statement on what it described as its "potato purchase and conservational program," The WFA said that 37 cars represented to total amount which had been shipped to Vincennes for storage. Twelve of those cars are now in transit to canneries, it said, while the remainder is being sorted and handled as rapidly as available labor will permit.

In reporting the dumping, Mr. Landis demanded an investigation of the incident, which he described as a "fitting example of New Deal blundering."

In its formal statement, WFA said some dumping of potatoes had been necessary at other points. Later, WFA officials said orally that a total of 50 cars was lost. The only point mentioned in the statement in addition to Vincennes, however, was Moorestown, N. J., where volunteer salvage crews helped in sorting and in saving, the statement said, of 90 per cent of more than 50 carloads.

The statement said the WFA had bought 6,422 cars of early potatoes to "conserve for food as large a percentage as possible of this perishable crop and to provide growers the fair returns assured them when the Government called for increased production of this essential war crop."

22 Wait Burma-Jungle Rescue

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 9 (AP)—A party of 19 survivors of a wrecked transport plane, a parachute-jumping doctor and two American soldiers today were reported awaiting arrival of a rescue expedition, hacking its tortuous way through the wild head-hunting territory of Northern Burma to find them.

Survivors of the plane crash, which included William L. Stanton, a member of the United States Board of Economic Warfare; John Davies, Jr., Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Chungking, and Eric Sevareid, news commentator of the Columbia Broadcasting System, were en route to China from India when the four-engined transport developed engine trouble Aug. 2. There were 21 persons aboard the plane, it was anneunced.

Those who successfully bailed out landed in the jungle 100 miles from the nearest Allied base, after contacting Army headquarters to report their trouble and ask for help.

Col. Don Fliekinger, a flight surgeon, of Long Beach, Calif., who arrived over the scene in the first plane, decided to jump when a message, spelled out in parachute cloth and asking for a doctor, was sighted.

An Army sergeant and corporal decided to accompany him.

The entire party has been supplied since from the air and, have

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AN AMERICAN Two-Gun Story

THEY are 40 millimeter anti-aircraft cannon; produced in quantity for the first time in the U.S.A. by Chrysler Corporation, and installed on fighting ships, on shore defenses, and going with the armies into action on land.

We saw the gun for the first time at the Frankford Arsenal on January 4, 1941. It had never been made in large quantities. Its drawings and specifications were not designed for volume manufacturing methods. Our first step toward making them in large numbers

was to re-dimension every part to meet our volume production requirements.

To help speed this work, one of the guns was promptly shipped to us at Detroit with the existing drawings and specifications for its more than 1500 parts. When the gun arrived it was taken apart and studied piece by piece to determine how each part could best be made. At the same time our engineers and draftsmen began the new drawings and specifications for all the parts.

On February 3, came an order from the

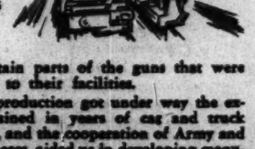
U. S. Navy to build a pair of test guns at once. As work on these first two guns advanced, our technicians and production specialists continued their efforts toward simplification of construction and assembly, and determined the tools and equipment that would be required for large quantity production.

A study of the gun by our planning and purchasing specialists indicated that the making of more than half the parts could be subcontracted to other companies. We began at once to place orders with some 1836 subcontractors, located in 281 towns in 30 states.

On June 20, 1941, we were authorized to set up to build the gun in two types—water-cooled, twin mounted guns for the Navy, and air-cooled, mobile mounted guns with single barrels for the Army.

The two test guns on which we had been working were now completed. Within ten days they were tested by the U.S. Army Ordnance Department and approved.

Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler plants were given their assignments to manu-



facture certain parts of the guns that were best suited to their facilities.

As gun production got under way the experience gained in years of car and truck production, and the cooperation of Army and Navy engineers, aided us in developing manufacturing short-cuts which saved much time, material and use of machine tools.

One part formerly machined from solid brass was changed to a combination of steel and bronze, saving 50,000 pounds of precious brass per month.

We formed the gunsight plate from powdered metal. This was faster, saving not only machine time but material, too.

We made the flash-hider from a plain steel tube instead of a solid forging, saving greatly in time and over 50% of the material.

Gun barrel drilling time was cut in half,

and rifle grooving was reduced from six hours to forty-five minutes. Many other time and material saving short-cuts were worked out as gun production moved ahead.

The care and precision with which each part is made enables us to put the guns together in one-thirtieth the time required before we applied quantity production methods. ★ ★

From the South Pacific came a thrilling action story, reported by the Incentive Division, U. S. Navy. A fine American battleship, under the command of Captain Thomas Leigh Gatch, in 30 minutes of swift, deadly action, destroyed 52 Jap torpedo planes—many with 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns.

Tune in Major Bowes every Thursday, C. W. T., 9 P. M., E. W. T.

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Art Shows in Greater Boston—Fourth Chamber Concert—Daily Dialer

Rubens and Dürer Works Acquired by Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

It is with special pride that the Fogg Museum of Art displays a group of recent accessions. Not only are the works by the great masters, but they are particularly fine specimens. The museum today strives to achieve a collection of master works but it also aims for a representation of excellence.

A painted sketch for "The Wrath of Neptune," by Peter Paul Rubens, is of first importance. Within the year, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has come into possession of another Rubens sketch, "Mercury and Argus," a work of his ripened style, and entirely—so the informed ones declare—from the hand of that prolific Flemish master. Two years ago, the museum purchased from the Earl of Harewood the large resplendent canvas, "The Head of Cyrus Brought to Queen Tomyris." The "Portrait of Isabella Brant," rosy and cheering, came four years ago.

We are coming into possession of material which brings us closer to a master whose influence is pervasive, though his great popularity has lapsed in some degree in recent years. Americans have inclined more to the forebears of Rubens, holding the seventeenth century master to be grandiose and decadent by comparison.

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This sketch in Cambridge was painted for a picture included in a festival monument erected among others along the route of Ferdinand when he entered Antwerp in 1635. "Wrath of Neptune" was one of the compositions which adorned the great Stage of Welcome, an elaborate confection of baroque design. Neptune is calming the turbulent waters to safeguard the ships of Ferdinand in a perilous crossing from Spain to Italy. In this sketch we behold the billowy-muscled form of the sea-god dramatically posed as he supervises the elements. The sea horses twist in violent action as they draw the chariot which is followed by opulently formed Nereids. The ultimate composition for the triumphal decoration is now in the Museum at Dresden.

To a sketch an artist imparts the first stirrings of the excitement he feels about his subject; the preparatory picture often contains probative quality, an acuteness that is heightened by the adventurous excursion into the realm of fancy. The final composition, a translation of this initial sketch, is likely to lose the spontaneity of the practice picture. Indeed, another hand would often execute the "finished" product, for Rubens was a very busy artist and he delegated many a task to an assistant. Consequently these preparatory pictures are extremely valuable, for they may boast the inspired touch of the master.

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They convey the full plastic realization of the master through rhythmical movement in mounting and receding forms, articulation through most delicate adjustments of contour and mass, shadow and light, luminosity and opacity. Such compactness of utterance, such poignancy of phrase, such limpid tones cannot be easily magnified to large scale. The sketch permits the artist the freedom to hold forth without the pressing burden of practical problems.

The 10 prints by Albrecht Dürer are superlative impressions. They include seven woodcuts and three engravings. Here we see the powerful woodcuts of the early period when Dürer was still imbued with the Gothic spirit: "The Four Riders of the Apocalypse," "Samson and the Lion," "Martyrdom of Ten Thousand Christians." The line play is profuse, decorative and emphatic. Dürer visited Italy, and upon his return revealed the influence of Renaissance viewpoint. His pattern became subdued; the lines subordinated and forms round.

"The Virgin with the Apple Adored by Angels" is a beautiful impression of late workmanship. The copper-plate engravings reveal the master at work with finer tools, producing more delicate results in the finely spun silvery lines. It is hard to believe that the hand which drew "The Four Riders" for a woodcut portrayed the restrained "The Virgin and the Child in Swaddling Clothes" in copper.

Other acquisitions in the Print Department at the Fogg Museum show the variations and elaborations to which graphic art is subject. There is an etching, made by Rembrandt when he was in his middle twenties, showing his mother adorned in a black veil.

Six "metal-cuts" of the "Labors of Hercules" by Gabriel Salmon are entertaining, and revealing of an upsurge of feeling in the early sixteenth century in conflict with the restraints of classicism.

Two etchings by A. Canaletto are atmospheric interpretations of the Venetian scene. Two mezzotints by John Smith reveal the work of one of the earlier British artisans in that fashionable specialty of drypoint engraving. There are also some eighteenth century aquatints in color, including a portrait of Benjamin Franklin made by Janinet after Duplessis' painting.

These prints will be on exhibition through September.

Rubens Work Acquired by Fogg Museum of Art
"The Wrath of Neptune," oil sketch by the Flemish master, now at Harvard

Hawes Daguerreotypes Shown

An interesting special display is now at Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street. Shown are the daguerreotypes by one of the earliest photographers in the United States. His name was Josiah Johnson Hawes.

It was as a painter of portraits that Hawes commenced in Boston, but he was persuaded to change his profession after listening to the representative of Daguerre who traveled in the United States in 1840, lecturing on the new process. A letter written by Albert Southworth in 1840 reveals the excited response of an American who had acquired an "Apparatus." "Suffice it to say," he wrote, "that I can now make a perfect picture in one hour's time, that would take a Painter weeks to draw. The picture is represented in light and shade, nicer by far than any Steel engraving you ever saw." There seems to have been not the slightest doubt from the beginning that photography was an art, although the consideration has become controversial since the initial outburst of enthusiasm.

With Southworth, Hawes established a studio on Tremont Row in 1841. The first to embark upon this business, Hawes wrote confidently that he had "the whole field before me." Soon prominent persons headed for Tremont Row to have their pictures taken by the firm of Southworth and Hawes, at the price of approximately $15.

The partners received official commendations and awards for their technical excellence. They kept improving the "Apparatus." When the partnership broke up, Hawes continued to do daguerreotyping and photography, and a business advertisement recommends his pictures as "genuine works of art, which pass lightly over defects and dwell lovingly on beauties, in which expression is the principal thing desired and obtained." From 1862 on, photography replaced daguerreotyping because of the opportunity for multiple reproductions.

The likenesses delicately reproduced on silver plated copper are striking. The imagery is clear, the flesh tones warm, and the modeling sensitive and sculptural. Among the sitters whose daguerreotypes are exhibited in this display are Lola Montez, Charles Sumner, Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, William Warren, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. The surpassing plate is the portrait of Daniel Webster who stopped off at the Tremont Row studio while on a speaking engagement in Boston. There are some entertaining group portrayals, including a set of triplets, and the committee of the Free Soilers.

Others who sat for Hawes were Jenny Lind, Donald McKay, Millard Fillmore, Margaret Fuller, William Henry Harrison, and John Quincy Adams.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by contemporary New Englanders.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Official Army and Navy photographs "Wings Over America," and "Our Navy in Action." Aug. 12-29.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street—Water colors by Professor Chang Shu-Chi.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of Our Allies (England), Chinese export porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. British mezzotint portraits of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Etchings by Allart van Everdingen. Chronological exhibition of prints by and after Jean Pillement.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Karl Zerbe.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual Exhibition.
Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.
Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.
New Hampshire
Durham: Hamilton Smith Library—Soldier Art from Life Magazine Competition. The first comprehensive exhibit of the work of artists in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Through Sept. 1.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Mid-summer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air": Oliver Stewart. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Band of the Royal Air Force. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Flying Instructor." How the RAF trains its pilots. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Brief for Tomorrow." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH. 10.22meg., 29.3m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Here in Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG. 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. Variety Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba "Maderas De Mi Tierra." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, August 10

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

New Show for Shubert

"Artists and Models," a new musical, will come into the Shubert Theater on Oct. 11 for a two-weeks engagement, according to report from New York. Jane Froman, Joe E. Lewis, Marty May and Romo Vincent are among the principals, and Lou Walters is the producer. The Boston visit is preliminary to a New York opening on Oct. 26.

Word From Ballet Russe

S. J. Denham, Director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, writes that "the departure of certain individual artists does not necessarily mean a deviation from our established artistic standards"; that the "practice of many years . . . a reliance upon the development of the younger artistic forces within the company" will be continued, but that the roster for the coming season will also include established names.

"Ballet holds within itself the seeds of its own renewal," Mr. Denham says, "and there is ample evidence to hand that each new season produces its new crop of artists. It is by such re-creative processes that ballet lives and grows."

Cary Grant will have the lead in RKO's screen version of "None But the Lonely Heart," based on Richard Llewelyn's novel, using a script prepared by Clifford Odet.

Ensemble Directed By Mr. Laurent

Fine ensemble playing characterized the fourth concert given by leading players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon in Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

The program, under the direction of George Laurent, first flutist of the Boston Symphony, included the Quartet, K. 285, by Mozart; Three Pieces for flute, clarinet, and bassoon, by Piston; Serenade by Roussel, and Beethoven's Septet in E flat major, op. 20.

Each piece was individual in form, scoring, mood and style, and especially representative of its composer. It would certainly be difficult to find more of Beethoven's characteristics in one place than in the Septet: the grandiose, symphonic opening; the coda to the theme and variations, containing the theme in the minor with sforzando and pianissimo alternations; the opening horn blast of the scherzo, and the slow and dotted march theme which introduces the final presto. And these are all only the more discernible features of a work which contains in itself an almost complete study of Beethoven in miniature.

The Three Pieces by Piston fared well in their good company. An amazingly rich sonority came from these three small instruments, indicating judicious scoring. The adjustment between individual line and vertical sound was complete, with no audible sacrifice by either. The passionate, almost painful lyricism and dissonance in the second piece, Lento, and the rhapsodic flute cadenza in the third piece, Presto, testified warmly for high musical feeling in modern music.

Compared with Piston's Three Pieces, Roussel's Serenade sounded a little antique. His music is closely allied to French Impressionism, and more specifically, Ravel. Here is found the more romantic combination of instruments—flute, violin, viola, cello, and harp—the lush chords, unique orchestral devices. Here is harmony which has familiar sounds, and melodies that surge with Mahler.

Mozart's Quartet for flute, violin, viola, and cello is an early work. Its form is simple. Both viola and cello, and often violin, have accompaniment parts to the flute. But even these mere accompaniment roles can be exalted by superior players, and surely the plain pizzicato background of the Adagio was made into a blended network of tones.

The performance was one of artistic triumph for all, and particularly Mr. Laurent.

Maurice Seymour
Bobbe Arnst
Playing Essie in support of Fred Stone in "You Can't Take It With You," opening tonight at the Wilbur.

Today's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
5:45 p. m.—Soloist.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)
3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—"Two Keyboards."
3:30 p. m.—"Sophisticated Lady."
3:45 p. m.—"Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—"Background for News."
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Network program.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter," drama.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Noted Pianist Is Feature On Radio Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music: Josef Hofmann, pianist, appearing on the "Telephone Hour," will play Mendelsshon's "Rondo Capriccioso," Chopin's "Grande Valse Brillante," and, as the pièce de résistance, the last movement of Beethoven's "Emperor Concerto," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Earlier in the evening Richard Crooks is scheduled to sing selections from Gershwin, Romberg, and Foster, accompanied by Alfred Wallenstein and orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Four of Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular collaborations will be presented by Percy Faith's orchestra, with Joseph Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Drama: The story of the men who fly the fog-filled skies of the Aleutians will be told by Ralph Bellamy, screen star, on "Cavalcade of America," in a special dramatization of Corey Ford's "Short Cut to Tokyo," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. "Portrait of Jennie," by Robert Nathan, will be presented on "Romance," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. "Spitfire," the biography of Britain's Aircraft designer, Reginald Joseph Mitchell, will be dramatized by Basil Rathbone, Heather Angel, and Reginald Gardiner on "Screen Guild Players," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

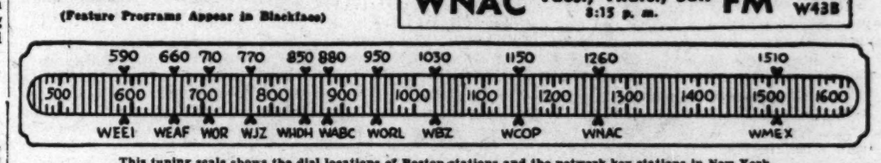
Variety: The pilots of the P-40 "Warhawks" that have carried battle into Germany, will be saluted when the "Army Air Forces" show pays tribute to the workers who make these planes, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. Navy SeaBees, back from the South Pacific and Aleutians, where they constructed bases now being used in offensive operations against the Japs, will be interviewed on Vox Pop from Camp Parks, Calif., CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. Connee Boswell will be guest on Frank Sinatra's "Broadway Band Box," the last broadcast for several weeks, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Neil Hamilton has been signed to a long-term contract by David O. Selznick. His first assignment will be the role of the husband in a picturization of Margaret Buell Wilder's book, "Since You Went Away," to be released by United Artists. The cast includes Claudette Colbert, Shirley Temple, Jennifer Jones, Robert Walker, Monty Woolley, and Joseph Cotten.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee program	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inter-	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Morning Devotionals	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	views	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Network program	"The Breakfast Club"	Time for Two	Spotlight Revue; organ	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair; talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door; sketch	Organ Recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"Woman of America"; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Jolly Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News Service
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"Music at Noon"	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Concert Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Gene Autry, and Com-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	boy Jamboree
2:00	Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Variety Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	Melody Mystery Contest.	"Yankee Kitchen"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports Comments	Musical Novelties
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies Be Seated	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio.	United Nations Relief;	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	"Sophisticated Lady"	Art Jarrett's Orchestra,
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ.	Orch. and Speaker	Jorge's Orchestra	"Quiz Wizard"	Earl Hines's Orchestra,
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Moments Musicale
4:45	Civilian Defense	"The Sea Hound"; drama	Young Widder Brown; sk.	"Army Air Forces"; series	Sports; Music Interlude
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical program	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Sports of the Day
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Musical program	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	"Abie, Woman"	Orch. and Speaker	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Earl Hines's Orchestra,
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	News Service
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Sport comment
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	Moments Musicale
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports; Music Interlude
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportcast; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Sports of the Day
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	March to Victory
7:30	Adrian and Allen, songs	"Dear Mrs. Goodyear"	"Tonight at Seven"	"Tonight Only"	Richard Salinger; News
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	"You and the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	Canary Reps, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Comedy Hits
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Herd, news	Music of A. Kostelanetz
8:30	Judy Canova Show;	Noah Webster Says; Quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	Ed Barry's Band
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, mc.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Colonel Stoopnagle	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program; Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	You Shall Have Music
9:15	comedy; music	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Report to Nation	Spotlight Bands	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense"; drama	"Waltz Time"	Shop; songs; comedy	Sunny Skyler, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	"Silver Nocturne"; Music	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"; News	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:00	News; News Analysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Lee Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Ridout; Music	Raymond Scott Show	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:30	Raymond Scott Show	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Sid Dabcheck; Alfred Wa-	Day's End; news
11:45	orchestra, vocalists	Swing Shift music; news	"Music You Want"	lenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open State 11:15 A. M.
Presenting
LILY MARS
starring
JUDY GARLAND
VAN HEFLIN
BOB CROSBY & ORCHESTRA
TOMMY DORSEY & ORCH.
"PILOT #5" Franchot Tone Marsha Hunt

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Charles BOYER & Joan FONTAINE
"The CONSTANT NYMPH"
Plus "GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty Grable—George Montgomery
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus "Henry Aldrich Swings It."

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR Opens Tonight at 8:30
FRED STONE
in the Most Hoot and Guy S. Kaufman Comedy,
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
Evgs. $1.65-.55c. Wed.-Sat. Mat. $1.10-.55c

"Helen Hayes sends you away from 'Harriet' completely spellbound."—Walter Winchell
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40 $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs & Sat. $1.10-2.75
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR-COOLED
CO 5-2880. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
Sat. Nights Only $2 to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40 Sun. at 3
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Joan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6720. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thu. Sat. 2:30

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE THEA., 47th, W. of B'way. Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Musical Triumph
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING'
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tomorrow thru SAT., AUG. 14
COOL PLAZA 58th and MADISON
Rochester MacDONALD Presents FOSTER Eric JOHNSON
MY FRIEND FLICKA
In TECHNICOLOR
At 12 NOON-2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.

Lous HORNE • Bill ROBINSON • Cab CALLOWAY
STORMY WEATHER
Plus In Person | America's favorite—Connee BOSWELL | Russ MORGAN and his band
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10A.M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
BOGART ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC
March of Time
BILL JACK ADOLF HITLER
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
MISSION TO MOSCOW
Walter Huston and Ann Harding

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You." by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Rex Ingram. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Fourth concert in the series of summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Georges Laurent. (A repetition of the concert given Sunday afternoon at Sanders Theater.) 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 4:10, 7:30. News and March of Time. 2, 5:15, 8:45.
Fenway — "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:15. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9.
Kenmore—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"King's Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. 10:10 a. m., 1:48, 5:26, 9:05. "Week-end in Havana," Alice Fay, John Payne. 12:23, 4, 7:39.
Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 1:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.
Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.
Paramount—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.
RKO—Boston—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.
Scollay—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Lieutenant Smith —This is America," "Scotland Speaks," "Buenos Aires," "Racing Royalty," "Here at Home," "Here Comes Mr. Zerk." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:37, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.
Telepix—"March of Time," "Eagles of the Navy," "Race Horses," "Disney Cartoon," "Oysters and Chesapeake Bay," "Ducks and Geese," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Stand In," Joan Blondell, Alan Mowbray. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. "Revenge of the Zombies," Lyle Talbot, John Carradine. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:25.
Uptown—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michele O'Shea. 12:30, 4:10, 7:55. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2, 5:45, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Charlestorbor," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 9.

Major Role for U. S. House On Postwar Plans Forecast

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A major role for the national House of Representatives in planning and approval of international agreements affecting the postwar world was forecast today by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts.

On formal treaties a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate is required, no House action being necessary. But Representative Herter is now convinced that executive agreements, requiring majority approval in both the House and Senate, will supersede the usual treaty.

A veteran in international affairs and in state legislative activities, Mr. Herter is serving his first term in the national House.

Plans Tour

Like other members of Congress, Representative Herter is now at home during the Congressional recess sounding out public opinion on various important issues. Shortly, however, he will leave for a tour of Oklahoma and Texas in behalf of the Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill resolution on world peace.

As a member of one of eight two-man teams campaigning throughout the nation, Representative Herter is scheduled to start his discussion tour with Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama or Senator A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma in Tulsa, Okla., on August 20.

The remainder of the itinerary calls for appearances in Oklahoma City on Aug. 21, Fort Worth, Aug. 22; Austin, Aug. 23; San Antonio, Aug. 24; Houston, Aug. 25, and Dallas, Aug. 26.

The team covering New England includes Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina and Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine. Their tour is scheduled for Aug. 16 to 29.

Representative Herter believes that the campaign on the peace resolution will stimulate widespread thinking on international postwar problems and lead to crystallization of a foreign policy program.

Not Yet Crystallized

"As yet," Representative Herter asserted, "the people of the United States are not crystallized on foreign policy. Unlike the British, we do not yet know what we want.

"We must have open and frank discussion now. It is imperative that this discussion take place during the war."

Mr. Herter's international experience dates back to World War I when he was an attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin and later assistant to Herbert Hoover when the latter was handling Belgian relief work. He also has served on many diplomatic commissions and through the years has maintained a close touch with international problems.

"House Should Have Part"

His conviction that executive agreements, with the approval of the House and Senate, will supersede treaties is based upon several factors. They include, he said, the fact that in many cases international agreements will require implementation by appropriations. Appropriation bills, he pointed out, must be initiated in the House. Therefore, the House should have some part in the initial agreements.

He believes the agreements will be similar in form to the Lend-Lease agreement, which had to be approved in the House and Senate, and the relief and rehabilitation bill which, he said, is a far-reaching measure.

Representative Herter believes House participation in international agreements will bring about a better program for world peace and progress than if consideration and approval of the postwar measures were to be left to the Upper Branch entirely.

Planes Likely to Take Over Maine's Fire-Tower Watching

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 9—Possibility that Maine's fire-tower system of protecting its vast forest reaches may be replaced by plane patrol was intimated last week by Maine's air-minded Gov. Sumner Sewall.

The proposal was made by Governor Sewall to United States Forestry Chief Lyle W. Watts who himself is utilizing plane travel for an inspection tour of the State's 10,000,000 acres of forestlands. Mr. Watts breakfasted with the Governor and then departed with Maine Forest Commissioner Raymond E. Rendall for a tour aimed particularly toward the expansive St. John's River woodlands and the famed timber and pulp producing Allagash region.

Mr. Watts has been traveling throughout the northeastern states, accompanied by R. M. Evans, Regional Forester for the 13 states, and Crosby Hoar, Regional Director of State and Private Cooperation.

The Federal Director who is responsible for protection of the 160,000 acres of national forest in addition to his work of co-operation with conservation activities of State and private agencies, discussed the pronounced effect the war is having on woods activities.

Sales of Timber Double

Mr. Watts pointed out that since 1939 the sale of timber in national forests has more than doubled. He was particularly impressed with the fact that Maine forestlands are more than 80 per cent commercial. Their great importance to the State's recreational life as well as in lumber producing were uppermost in Mr. Watts' thought during his discussion of the Maine picture.

During the war co-operation of the forest protection services with aircraft warning service is of major importance, he said, although he did not go into detail over the manner and extent these activities are tied together.

Governor Sewall is well qualified from his close association with aviation to discuss the possibility of using planes for fire patrol, and predicted that five years hence they could replace the scores of towers which now command all forest reaches. Located on highlands and connected with a network of telephone wires, these towers have protected Maine's greatest resource, its timberlands, for generations. If they were replaced completely [and many veteran timber operators doubt that they could be] it would close a romantic chapter in conservation of the forests.

Three Planes Already in Use

The State already has three planes in operation to supplement the ground facilities for protection and development of its woods and game resources. In addition the Maine Wing of the Civil Patrol operates several patrol planes from strategically located woodland lake bases to aid in combatting possible fires by sabotage during wartime. Any move to replace fire towers with radio-equipped planes would thus be drawn from extensive experience.

During early stages of plane forest patrol they were used to supplement tower and ground crews. It was found that planes could spot smudges in secluded intervales before they were visible from towers and direct fire wardens to them in time to check them before they developed into serious fires. It was also found small fire fighting crews could be flown close to most blazes since the planes are pontoon-equipped and can be readily dispatched to any point in the lake-studded Maine wilderness.

The State Fish and Game Department has made extensive use of planes in stocking remote lakes and in apprehending poachers. In some recent instances they have assisted in the apprehension of suspected saboteurs.

Professors' Group Honors B. U. Man

George B. Franklin, professor of English in Boston University's College of Business Administration has been elected to membership on the National Council of the American Association of University Professors, it was disclosed today.

He has been a member of the Association many years, serving as secretary of Boston University Chapter four years and a member of the National Committee on the Organization and Conduct in New England and Eastern Canada.

Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby

Dr. Remsen Brinkerhoff Ogilby, who passed on Saturday at Weekapawg, R. I., had been President of Trinity College since 1920.

A graduate of Harvard in 1902, he taught at Groton School and then took up his studies as a student again at General Theological Seminary in New York. From there he transferred to the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., graduating in 1907 and becoming an assistant at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Boston.

He returned to teaching as headmaster of the Baguio School in Philippines from 1909 until the outbreak of World War I, when he was appointed an Army chaplain. He taught for a brief time at St. Paul's School. He became President of Trinity College in 1920.

Dr. Ogilby was a member of a number of boards and commissions, including the Connecticut Highway Safety Commission.

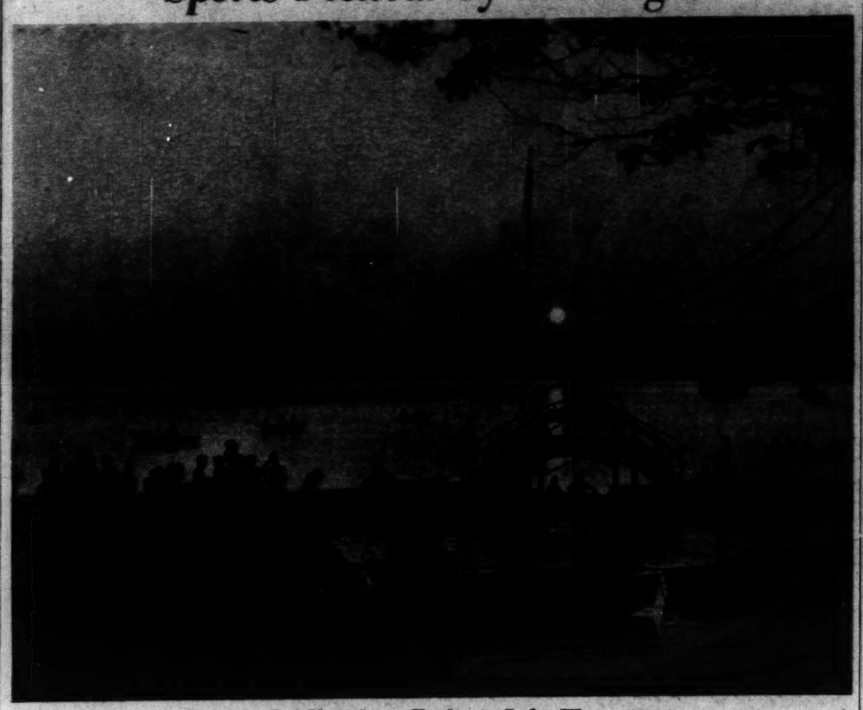
Heads Drive

Bachrach

Albert P. Everts

Boston investment banker and attorney who as Chairman of the War Finance Committee for Massachusetts will direct the Third War Loan drive in this State Sept. 15. Although the national goal has been set at $15,000,000,000, no quota has yet been established for Massachusetts.

Sports Festival by Moonlight



Burroughs' Newsboys Frolic in Lake Thompson

Hundreds of newsboys who sell the dailies on Boston street corners will be guests this summer at Agassiz Village in West Poland, Maine. The camp is maintained exclusively for them through the Burroughs Newsboy's Foundation of Boston.

Exuberant Agassiz Camp Voices Say 'Thanks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POLAND, Maine, Aug. 9—Boston newsboys are here again en masse this summer. Their shrill, eager voices ring across Lake Thompson during the day as they compete in various land and water sports.

From Boston street corners where they sell the dailies with cries of "Extra! Extra! Read all about it!" these boys pour into this vacation camp yelling "Last one in is a sissy" or "I'll race ya across the lake."

But it isn't all play for these newsboys vacationing at Agassiz Village here. The camp is designed to give the boys, even for as short a period as two weeks, the experience of living in a permanent settled community, with the corresponding responsibilities of such a life. For at this Village there is self government organization patterned after the Government of a New England town. The boys are responsible for law and order and for the upkeep of the Village and for the care of the property as well.

A selectman, constables, voters, and citizens of Agassiz Village to achieve a self-discipline that each youngster learns from individual responsibility. Gardens are cultivated at Agassiz Village and products for the Village table are grown.

Most everyone is familar with the story of how the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation of Boston came into being. Its founder and president, Harry E. Burroughs, was himself a newsboy in Boston for nine years. He won a scholarship in a law school, sold papers up to the day of his admission to the bar and later became a successful lawyer.

Saw Needs of Boys

When a young man he was impressed with the need for an organization designed to deal with the special hardships and problems of boys who work on the street. In 1927, he founded the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation which now so adequately meets those needs. The Foundation carries on a varied health, educational, vocational, and personal guidance program in Boston and the neighboring communities throughout the year and in summer at Agassiz Village on Lake Thompson. Agassiz Village began in 1935 which has become the joy and recreation center of the Boston newsboy.

Last summer the Village welcomed more than 1,000 boys and more will be guests of the Village during the present summer.

One of the daily tasks of the boys is to search near-by places for metal scrap and rubber needed in the war effort. The woods are watched for fire sabotage and cleared of slack and brush.

The Camp's motorboats have been put up for the duration but the boys are having just as much fun in Indian canoes and other water craft.

Every evening when the flag is lowered at sundown a boy relates a significant event of American history.

Increased Vegetables Raised

This summer 10 more acres of vegetables were planted than last year. The vegetables raised this summer will help supply food for the Army and Navy. A number of the boys are helping the neighborhood farmers in the fields and gardens receiving pay for their efforts.

Raising poultry is another bit of farming which the boys undertake here at the Village in the summer. Last year more than 1,000 chicks were raised to roasting size for the Village table. This year the number of chicks has been increased to 1,500.

The boys are taught to appreciate the beauty of good music by hearing for an hour each day the compositions of such masters as Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, and Mozart.

Care of animals is another thing stressed at the Village. Horses are given to the boys to ride under the direction of experienced counselors.

Agassiz Village was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Maximillian Agassiz who donated the land and the buildings upon which this Camp stands.

To them Boston newsboys say a hearty "thank you."

N. E. Soldiers Among Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The name of 39 New Englanders are included in a list of 153 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department made public today.

The New England residents and their next of kin are:

North African Area

Massachusetts

Shay, Sergeant Robert M.—Francis M. Shay, father, Roslindale.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Antonelli, Corporal William A.—Mrs. Ruth Lillian Swnow, Jr., sister, East Hartford.

Lamagna, Private First Class Salvatore N.—Mrs. Lena Lamagna, mother, Thompsonville.

Syska, Sergeant Stanislaw F.—Mrs. Mary Syska, mother, Bristol.

Vermont

Couch, Sergeant Duncan C.—Duncan Couch, father, Manchester Depot.

Myers, Corporal Robert—Fred Myers, father, 14 West Street, Winooski.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Bailey, Private First Class James A.—James H. Bailey, father, Moosup.

Boudreau, Private Leo J.—Mrs. Mary Boudreau, mother, Hartford.

Catania, Private First Class Gabriele—Mrs. Mary Mclarne, sister, Hartford.

Crowley, Sergeant George A. Mrs. Mildred V. Moquin, mother, Bristol.

Blugokecki, Private First Class Paul F.—Frank Blugokecki, father, Bristol.

Dwyer, Corporal Philip M.—Mrs. Mary D. Claffey, mother, Hartford.

Johnson, Technician 5th Grade Edward H.—Mrs. Daisey Johnson, mother, New Britain.

Laflamme, Private Frederick D.—Mrs. Caroline Laflamme, mother, Hartford.

Lebrun, Private First Class Emile J.—Mrs. Suzanne M. Lebrun, mother, New Britain.

Malicki, Private First Class Edward S.—Mrs. Alice Malicki, mother, New Britain.

Mangan, Corporal Joseph E.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mangan, mother, New Britain.

Marshall, Staff Sergeant Paul B.—Joseph E. Marshall, father, Norwich.

Masterson, Private George W.—Mrs. Grace A. Masterson, mother, New Britain.

Mileski, Sergeant Julian W.—William J. Mileski, father, Norwich.

Minuk, Sergeant Martin R.—Mrs. Anna Vicorito, sister, Hastford.

Mosseley, Private First Class Richard G.—Mrs. Jennie Moseley, mother, Willimantic.

O'Brien, Corporal Francis J. Miss Ann O'Brien, sister, Willimatic.

Pater, Corporal Theodore J.—Mrs. Catherine Pater, mother, New Britain.

Ravagnani, Corporal William J.—Mrs. Mabel M. Ravagnani, mother, New Britain.

Saracino, Private Victor J.—Mrs. Anna Saracino, mother, Middletown.

Souci, Private Delphis J.—Mrs. Joe Danbolse, sister, New Haven.

Syzdek, Corporal Joseph J.—John Syzdek, father, Willimantic.

Timmins, Sergeant Elmer R.—Mrs. Ruth Timmins, mother, Willimantic.

Massachusetts

Clinton, Private First Class Daniel T.—Mrs. Mary E. Clinton, mother, Brockton.

Farmer, Private John F.—Mrs. Harriet E. Farmer, mother, South Boston.

Rodrigues, Corporal Candido—Mrs. Emelia Rodrigues, mother, Ludlow.

New Hampshire

McGonis, Private Joseph E.—Felix C. McGonis, father, Lebanon.

Rhode Island

Lavoie, Corporal Raymond J.—Mrs. Louise Lavoie, mother, Pawtucket.

Messier, Private Theodore B.—Mrs. Alexandria Messier, mother, West Warwick.

Vermont

Berry, Technician Fifth Grade James G.—Mrs. Stella J. Berry, mother, St. Johnbury.

Cowen, Corporal Karl A.—Mrs. Dorothy E. Cowen, mother, Quechee.

McGarry, Sergeant Paul R.—Mrs. Emma L. McGarry, mother, Rutland.

Final Plans Made For Gladiolus Show

Gladioli enthusiasts and garden club representatives met at Horticultural Hall yesterday to make final plans for the exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society on Aug. 18 and 19 in co-operation with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

At the afternoon's seedling session Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon was awarded honors for the best variety of seedling recently introduced and Pasquale Vasaturo of Medfield for producing the best seedling.

Mrs. Walter M. Moseley of New Bedford demonstrated the selection of spikes for exhibition purposes, and Harry Quint their arrangement in baskets. Sidney Kimpton of Hingham spoke on the vegetable exhibit to which a section of the Hall will be devoted during the gladiolus show. It was announced that five members of the Province of Quebec Gladiolus Society will be represented at the forthcoming show.

Soldier Musical Aug. 11

A finale featuring the cast of 60 soldiers will be the climax of "G. I. Jamboree," a musical production to be presented Wednesday evening, Aug. 11, at the Morton Theater, Dorchester, the Victory Council of Jewish Youth has announced. In co-operation with Camp Hingham, the Council is staging the show for the benefit of the Army Recreational Fund.

Lifting Aug. 15 Of Fun Driving Ban Predicted

Lifting the ban on pleasure driving in New England by next Sunday, Aug. 15, and the possibility that gasoline rations would be increased by Sept. 1, were foreseen today by Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, and Ellsworth S. Harding, Business Manager of the Boston Automobile Club.

Mr. Moore, who returned last night from attendance at the conference of Eastern States Gasoline Dealers at New York City, said that announcement to the effect that the pleasure-driving ban would be lifted shortly came to the conference through the office of Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator.

Mr. Harding said that the Aug. 15 date was predicated to a large degree on the fact that filling of the "big inch" pipe line was supposed to have been completed yesterday, with oil flowing from its eastern terminus. He added that virtual assurance of additional gasoline for the East had come from Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, this also being predicated to a large extent upon the completion of the "products line," which parallels the "big inch."

The products line, bringing refined products, such as kerosene and gasoline, is expected to be completed by Sept. 1, he said, and this would mean increases in the East and possible decreases in the Midwest.

Representative Fred A. Hartley (R) of New Jersey, one of the prime movers in the eastern bloc of gasoline dealers, representatives and senators, was highly praised by Mr. Moore for his efforts in seeking more gasoline for eastern motorists. The bloc will meet in New York, he said, on Aug. 18, to plan their future program so that the East will not be penalized again.

Civilians Further Curbed In Eastern Military Area

Further restrictions on civilian activities in military zones extending from northern Maine to Cape Cod and southern New England were in effect today under orders from Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, with headquarters in New York.

The order, which applies to restricted sections in the Eastern Military Area from Maine to Florida, came in the terms of Public Proclamation No. 5, issued by General Drum who said that the measures were dictated by military necessity.

Specifically the new ruling placed additional restrictions on the use of cameras and sketching along the entire New England coast and extended the prohibited area of the Charlestown Navy Yard to include docks on both the Charles and Mystic Rivers. Admission to this area without a special individual permit will be prohibited.

Also added to the list of coastal restricted zones in which civilians are barred from sunset to sunrise were both sides of the Cape Cod Canal, the Schoodic Peninsula south of Winter Harbor, Maine, and all of Mt. Desert Island, Maine.

Traffic and Trains to Move

According to public relations officers of the First Service Command the Cape Cod Canal restrictions will not preclude the movement of vehicular traffic and trains over the Canal bridges at night. Residents of the Canal area, however, will not be permitted to go near the Canal after dark and must be prepared to identify themselves at any time if challenged by an enforcement officer.

Under the new regulations, the making of "any photograph, photographic negative, sketch or other representation" of a prohibited or restricted zone, or any part of it, or any object in it, is banned unless it is done with the authorization of the Service Commander. In the First Service Command, comprising New England, the commanding officer is Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles.

An Army spokesman said the regulation would prohibit individuals inside or outside a restricted zone, such as a beach, or a prohibited zone, from photographing objects within the zone. Previous restrictions prohibited the possession of cameras by any person within a prohibited zone from photographing objects within the zone.

Another provision places responsibility for dimout violations upon persons who, having control of lights, leave them unattended.

Severe on Violators

The proclamation declared also that no person prohibited from entering or remaining in the Eastern Military Area "by any military commander of any area" shall enter, remain in or be found in the Eastern Military Area.

Any person violating or conspiring to violate any restriction or order is subject to immediate exclusion from the area and to imprisonment and fine, under further terms of the proclamation.

Responsibility for familiarity with the restrictions was put up to the public. The proclamation held, "It shall be the duty of every person found within the Eastern Military Area to familiarize himself with the terms of every proclamation, announcement, or restriction issued by this headquarters."

Copies of the proclamation will be posted in all post offices and in other public buildings where citizens may acquaint themselves with the restrictions in their particular localities.

B. U. to Give Degrees

About 200 students will receive their degrees at Boston University's annual summer session graduation this coming Saturday at the Hayden Memorial, Commonwealth Avenue. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University is to speak on "Two Freedoms Which Are More Important Than the Announced 'Four Freedoms.'"

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

United Nations ArmiesSmash Forward on Sicilian and Russian Fronts

Continued from Page 1

have taken Bronte and San Maria de Licodia right on the southern slopes of Mount Etna. On the East Coast, the British Eighth Army following its brilliant capture of the Gerbini and Catania system of airfields last week, has forced its way through Acireale, 42 miles from Messina, bringing it less than 20 miles from Taormina, terminus of the inland road to the north side of Etna.

The possibility of rapid progress on the north coast arises owing to the close cooperation between American naval units and General Truscott's resourceful Third Division, which enables effective attacks on the Axis rear.

Meanwhile, the Russians are closing in on Kharkov, key city of the Ukraine, on three sides, being only 15 miles away at Dolzhik to the northwest.

Although German resistance appears to be stiffening at that point, the Russians are moving up infantry in large numbers and the fall of the city is expected within the next day or two. Capture of the railway town of Bogodukhov and Krasnopolye, within 21 miles of the agricultural center of Sumy, 80 miles northwest of Kharhov, has gone far to make Kharkov untenable.

Around the recaptured city of Orel, 200 miles to the north, the Russians have captured Narishkina, 12 miles west of the city.

The immediate Russian plan appears to be to drive for the Dnieper River, the great bend of which is some 250 miles from Kharkov.

Spectacular events in the West have drawn attention somewhat from important movements in the Pacific, where General MacArthur announces that recent results have decisively stopped the Japanese offensive and placed the Mikado's realm on the defensive.

The recent capture of the Japanese air base of Munda on New Georgia has been followed by heavy air attacks on Vila on Kolombangarao, which is considered to be the next steppingstone on the way to the main Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain.

Stassen Bars Politics While in Naval Post

By the Associated Press

U. S. Naval Headquarters in the South Pacific, Aug. 9

Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and Republican leader, today was on active duty here as a flag secretary and personal aide to Admiral William F. Halsey, Fleet Commander in the South Pacific.

In his first meeting with war correspondents, Commander Stassen shied from political discussions, declaring "there must be singleness of purpose in the armed forces.

"I intend to carry out my duties as an officer in the Navy," he added. "Political and economic subjects are out."

Sicily:

Allies Keep Moving Closer to Messina

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies made deep dents in German defense lines across the Sicilian bridgehead in week-end assaults and the Allied right wing was poised within 42 airline miles of Messina.

Detachments of the United States Seventh Army, starting the attack from the sea behind the Germans' strong positions on the north coast of Sicily, captured San Fratello and San Agata, the latter but 50 miles from the Axis escape port.

Another American force seized Cesaro in an eight-mile advance from the captured inland citadel of Troina.

The British Eighth Army swept through Acireale, a port only 42 miles by air and less than 50 miles by road from Messina, in a nine-mile drive up the east coast from Catania and also captured San Maria de Licodia, high on the southern slopes of Mount Etna, where British armored charges knocked out Nazi tanks.

The daring amphibious and ground operations were coupled with aerial blows at railways, roads, and bridges in Southern Italy, fresh and heavy raids on the Nazi communications center at Randazzo and attacks on enemy shipping, a communiqué said.

Without stating whether the enemy still was attempting to reinforce divisions in Sicily or was pursuing a salvage operation, the communiqué said "enemy troops and shipping in the Messina Strait were attacked by our light bombers."

Allied ground lines from San Agata to Acireale through San Fratello, Cesaro, Bronte, Adrano, and San Maria di Licodia were cut to a length of little more than 60 miles. It is but 22 miles from San Agata to the northwest slope of Mount Etna, where Allied troops are closing upon Randazzo.

Americans outwitted the German defenders of San Agata and San Fratello by the seaborne flank attack. The amphibious maneuver via the Tyrrhenian Sea completely surprised the strongly fortified garrisons.

The Americans 'landed unopposed in the enemy rear, captured 300 Germans, and drove off others who were moving west as reinforcements.

Other American units pressed forward frontally from their base at San Stefano, 15 miles west of San Agata.

Randazzo Faces Double Menace

Randazzo, subject to continual bombings but still the central anchorage of the enemy's remaining Sicilian defense line, was menaced by American and British columns converging from the west and south, the nearest less than 10 miles away.

Everywhere the enemy was reported withdrawing farther into the bridgehead. The "general squeezing out" process by the Allies continued at a steady pace.

The fact the Americans and the British control the coastal waters and can repeat the American outflanking feat obviously caused grave alarm to the German Command.

More than half of the base of Mount Etna is in Allied hands.

British columns moving up the east coast were less than 20 miles from Taormina, the terminus of the enemy's inland road on the north side of Mount Etna which has been regularly bombarded by British warships.

The United States Fleet co-operated with Maj. Gen. Lucian Truscott's Third Division in the smash on the north coast.

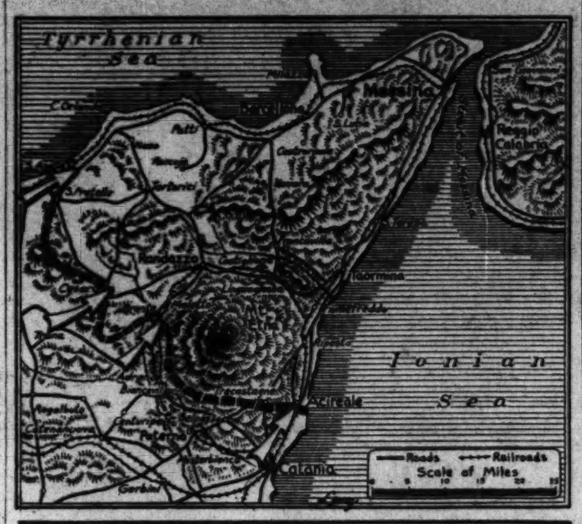
The division already had been using small boats to make detours around blasted portions of the narrow highway running beside the seashore cliffs.

Halted by German artillery, machine-gun and mortar emplacements on high ground throughout the San Agata-San Fratello area for nearly a week, the Third Division determined to by-pass these positions.

Under cover of darkness, so as to avoid discovery by German aircraft, American assault troops embarked in a small fleet, skirted the coastline to a point a short distance behind San Agata and stormed easily ashore.

Along a highway near the American beachhead, convoy trucks carrying reinforcements to the German 29th Motorized Division were passing. The doughboys ambushed the convoy, wiped it out and, with the ground troops striking from the west, squeezed out the garrisons in a perfect military vise

Survivors of the German Army in Sicily are threatened by thrusts from three sectors, all aimed toward Messina.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Apply Pressure on Two Fronts

Upper: The three points at which the American-Canadian-British forces in Sicily are thrusting against Randazzo in the Messina triangle are shown by white arrows. Lower: White arrows indicate main points at which the Russians are forcing back the German lines. Black line indicates approximately the present position of the battle front.

Italy Bombed:

Milan, Turin, and Genoa Hit

Large areas of Milan, Turin, and Genoa—cities that contain two thirds of Italy's war industry—were reported in ruins under the hammer blows of British-based Lancasters of the RAF, which blasted all three on the night of Aug. 7.

The triple attack was the heaviest since Italy was warned more than a week ago by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that the Allied air assault would be resumed and intensified because of Premier Pietro Badoglio's resistance to peace moves.

The weather was good and the British Air Ministry said "well-concentrated" attacks were carried out on war factories at Milan and Turin and on shipping facilities and yards at Genoa.

The Italian High Command said in a Rome broadcast that "damage was considerable, mainly in the central quarters" of Milan and Turin. The Fiat airplane and engine works and the Italian Royal Arsenal are located at Turin.

Resistance to the night raiders was described as slight. Few enemy fighters appeared, and anti-aircraft fire, which Rome said accounted for the two bombers lost, simmered down to almost nothing during the course of the hour-long raid.

In contrast, in the last big raid on Turin on July 12 the RAF lost 13 planes.

The Swiss telegraph agency reported that the British planes which raided Milan, Turin and Genoa also dropped leaflets containing a picture of Premier Badoglio with the words: "The war continues."

On the reverse side, the agency said, was a picture of Prime Minister Churchill and a reprint of his declaration that Italy again would feel the offensive powers of the Allied air, naval and land forces because of the Badoglio regime's refusal to ask peace.

Sweeping over in two waves, the first at roof-top height, RAF Bostons sent bombs into the naval stores depot at Rennes, France.

German planes, apparently busy elsewhere, have been absent from Britain's skies since July 31.

Russia:

Soviet Tanks Lead Drive on Kharkov

Russian tank forces crashing back toward the gates of Kharkov from the north have encountered stubborn resistance from fresh German reserves rushed into the battles raging near Dolzhik, 15 miles northwest of that big industrial center of the Ukraine, front-line dispatches said.

Soviet infantry was reported, however, to be moving through the path of German wreckage left by their big armored units, and to be mopping up and consolidating gains in preparation for renewed advances.

The capture of Bogodukhov, a railway town, and Bolshaya Pisarevka and Tarasovka, all northwest of Kharkov on the upper reaches of the Vorskla River, was considered to have reduced German chances of rushing further reinforcements into that area.

In capturing Krasnopolye, another column of the Russian forces driving in from the north had driven to within 21 miles of Sumy, rich Ukrainian agriculture center which lies about 80 miles northwest of Kharkov.

Bogodukhov's fall also severed the second of two rail lines linking Kharkov with Bryansk, rail juncture 250 miles northwest of Kharkov also threatened by Soviet columns crashing westward from fallen Orel.

Bogodukhov and Dolzhik were the most important of the 60 populated places which the Russians reported they had swept into their bag. All are north and west of Kharkov. There was no further mention of activity by the Red Army troop concentration in the Chuguev sector to the southeast of Kharkov which would be the most likely starting point of a companion column in a pinchers move.

The German retreat apparently was being carried out with a loss of men and material comparable to that suffered by the Nazis in the earlier stages of the Russian offensive. The communiqué said the Germans lost 77 tanks and 125 planes in combat, and that the Red Army captured 48 German tanks, including 15 Tigers, in working order. A large number of Germans were reported killed.

The Russians said their columns moving toward Bryansk captured 130 villages in an advance of between four and nine miles. Among them was the district center and railroad town of Narishkina, 12 miles west of Orel.

Although the Russian communiqué made it clear that the major operations were directed against Bryansk and Kharkov, both important Nazi bases, there was much activity in the Voroshilovgrad area and in the Donets Basin sector around Izyum.

Rumania Plans Aid For Ploesti Victims

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 9

A meeting of the Rumanian Cabinet at Bucharest gave a good indication of the tremendous damage caused in the Ploesti oil fields by announcing it had considered economic and financial aid not only to individuals bombed out but to companies who were victims of the American bombardment.

MacArthur Says:

Japanese Now On Defensive

Allied victories in the Southwest Pacific "have been decisive of the final results in the Pacific," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said.

"Japan, on the Pacific fronts, has exhausted the fullest resources of concentrated attack of which she was capable, has failed, and is now on a defensive," the General said.

"We are doing what we can with what we have," General MacArthur said in commenting further on the Pacific situation. "Our resources are still limited but the results of our modest but continuous successes in the campaign have been cumulative to the point of being vital.

"A measure of their potentiality can be obtained by imagining the picture to have been reversed with the enemy capturing Guadalcanal and besieging Port Moresby, rather than we in possession of Munda and at the gates of Salamaua.

"Such a contrast would have meant defeat for us in the war for the Pacific."

This optimistic statement accompanied a communiqué which told of another heavy attack by torpedo and dive bombers on the Japanese airbase at Vila, on Kolombangara Island.

Vila, 17 miles northwest of Munda, New Georgia, is next in the line of Central Solomons steppingstones leading from Guadalcanal northwestward to Rabaul, the enemy's strong air and sea base on New Britain.

Although adverse weather grounded the bulk of the Fifth Air Force, both Army and Navy planes under Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific Command, twice on Aug. 8 blasted enemy installations at Vila on the southern tip of Kolombangara and at Kape Harbor 19 miles northeast of the airdrome. Their bomb loads included one-ton missiles.

A strong fighter force accompanied the bombers and there was no attempt at interception.

The two attacks involved a total of about 200 planes, all of which returned to base.

A formation of fighter planes made a successful strafing raid on the Japanese seaplane base at Rekata Bay, Santa Isabel Island, which lies northeast of New Georgia.

Two Liberator bombers, flying on separate reconnaissance missions, made separate attacks on an enemy convoy 300 miles northeast of New Ireland. These attacks, which took place north of the equator, involved two of the longest flights yet reported in this theater. An 8,500-ton freighter-transport, a destroyer, and a small merchant vessel were attacked but the bomber crews were unable to assess results.

South Pacific:

U. S. Navy Sinks 3 Japanese Warships

A light American naval task force intercepted a Japanese surface force in Vella Gulf on the night of Aug. 6 and sank one enemy cruiser, at least two destroyers and probably a third destroyer without a single loss to the Americans, a naval spokesman announced.

The naval action above Japanese Kolombangara Island was first reported in the Aug. 8 communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southeast Pacific Headquarters.

The Japanese force, consisting of only these four troop-laden ships, was caught completely by surprise while slipping between Kolombangara and Vellavella Islands, and was annihilated within 50 minutes.

Sinkings:

New U. S. Ships Top Allied Losses

Announced Allied and neutral merchant-ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor are lower than the number of merchantmen produced by American shipyards during the first seven months of this year.

This was disclosed last week when the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral sinkings in those waters stood at 679 while the United States Maritime Commission reported that America built 1,046 new merchant ships from January through July.

Giving further evidence of Allied supremacy in the Western Atlantic was the Maritime Commission's announcement that June merchant-ship production totaled 158 as compared to the Associated Press tabulation of only 98 United Nations and neutral sinkings so far this year.

The Navy last week announced the loss of two American merchant vessels and one Brazilian ship was reported sunk. The latter was the 24t hloss suffered by Brazil since the war began.

Closer Allied Tie to Russia Pressed in American Views

Continued from Page 1

negotiable issues which are crying for agreement beteween Washington, London, and Moscow.

Although there is no evidence that Premier Joseph Stalin will be a participant in the next Allied meeting, it is believed that a broader political agreement between America and Britain would be an advance toward a three-power agreement taking in the Soviet Union.

Washington certainly is taking no comfort from the rumored political changes in Germany. Even if true, they are not viewed as reflecting any decisive internal collapse, but rather as a device to produce a stalemate in the war and to preserve Germany from effective military occupation by the Allies.

Hull Warns of Danger

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said at his press conference today that he had no official reports bearing out the German news from Madrid. He was asked whether the news if it were proved to be correct, would be encouraging and his reply was that there is greater danger in underestimating than overestimating the duration of the war. He said that the present is above all times the occasion when the Allies must redouble their efforts.

It can be stated that the President's recent absence from Washington on vacation does not preclude an early conference with the British Prime Minister whether in the Capital or elsewhere.

His recent trip was apparently purely for purposes of rest and relaxation and included no interviews with Canadian or other foreign officials.

The following White House statement, written by President Roosevelt himself in long hand, was read to correspondents by Secretary Stephen Early:

"The President has returned to Washington from a short vacation in Canada on the north shore of Lake Huron near MacGregor and White Dish Bays.

"He was accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, his Naval Aide, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Watson, his secretary, Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, James Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, and Harry Hopkins."

President Has Week's Rest At Canadian Holiday Resort

LITTLE CURRENT, Ontario, Aug. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt spent a one-week fishing holiday at Manitoulin Island, one of Canada's most popular holiday resorts. It was the first time he had holidayed in Canada anywhere but at his summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick.

Residents respected the President's desire for quiet and privacy but buzzed with interest over the 10-car private train in which he and his party traveled from the United States through Ontario to Birch Island in the Georgian Bay area.

In his first afternoon's fishing, the President caught five black bass with a light trout rod. No further reports on his catches were made.

Residents of this town first sensed that something unusual was developing late in July when officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as representatives of the United States Army arrived in town. Curiosity was whetted further when a twin-engined transport plane and a United States Army plane dropped in at regular intervals.

When it became generally known in the area that the President's train had stopped at Birch Island Station, all realized his desire for privacy and no attempt was made to call attention to the occasion.

Members of the United States Army, United States police officials, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made their headquarters at the Mansion House here in Little Current.

Donald MacKenzie, well-known Little Current guide, acted as guide for the President on his fishing outings with the assistance of Ernest St. Pierre of McGregor Bay. Sailors from the United States Coast Guard Cutter Wilmette accompanied the President on his fishing trips, along with the guides.

Mr. MacKenzie recalled that when he was introduced, the President greeted him with a cheery smile and a firm handclasp.

One day during the visit, just as the President was starting off for some fishing a Catalina flying boat landed and a man left it and came over to the launch. "Mr. Harry Hopkins, meet Mr. Donald MacKenzie, my guide," said the President.

Alert Copyreader Catches Uncle Sam

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—An eagle-eyed New York Sun copyreader, through force of habit, copy-read two $50 War Savings Bonds delivered to him and yelled for his blue pencil.

Although the bonds, dated July 31, 1943, were inscribed with $50 in word and figure, and bore the photograph of Thomas Jefferson, the copyreader spotted the words "maturity value 10 years from issue date —$25" and a table of redemption values for a $25 Bond.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve said the bonds must have been mixed up with a batch of $25 bonds during printing operations, unnoticed by employees.

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Taking of Sicilian Fields Speeds Allied Bombings

Continued from Page 1

Eighth Army almost to the gates of Alexandria.

That group comprised one main field and eight satellites.

It was from the Gerbini fields that the Axis did most of its bombing of North Africa before it decided to cut its losses there and from which were delivered many of the attacks that for a long while made the Central Mediterranean impracticable as a route for Allied shipping.

The Luftwaffe had moved into Sicily for the Battle of the Mediterranean shortly after Italy entered the war and no effort had been spared to make the Gerbini airfields a determining factors in the campaign to drive the Allies from this part of the world.

Plane facilities had been augmented and satellite airfields had been multiplied, and from this wasps' nest JU 88's ranged Mediterranean waters for nearly three years.

After Allied landings at Algiers, Oran and Casablanca on Nov. 8, Gerbini became the main base for bombing North Africa.

When the Tunisian campaign ended and Sicily became the main target for Allied bombers, Axis bombers had been withdrawn to the Italian mainland to be replaced by hundreds of single-engined fighters charged with defense against the Allied raiders.

So effective was the Allied sustained attack that by July 9 all but four of Gerbini's 16 airfields had been rendered unserviceable. In connection with the restoration of those grounds for Allied use it must be remembered that airfield reconstruction has now become a high-speed specialized art. In one case in southern Sicily, for example, in the early days of fighting there, an entirely new field was made in the midst of vineyards in less than 54 hours.

Axis Fighters Routed

Until the enemy had been driven out of Gerbini, it was within range of accurate German artillery and mortar fire. As Axis fighters were chased by Allied bombers from Sciacca, Castelvantrano, and Milo, they took refuge at the Gerbini fields and in the early days of July a daily average of 250 enemy aircraft were using the network.

From July 7—first day of the intensified eve-of-invasion blitz—up to July 9, the total rose well over 300.

In those three days Axis fighters were driven from this stronghold, and when the Allies landed, only 40 serviceable Axis machines remained at Gerbini it was shown by reconnaissance photographers. Others had been destroyed, damaged or flown to the mainland for greater safety.

Thus one of the principal obstacles to invasion had been removed.

Advance of the British Eighth Army on the right of the Allied line soon menaced the Gerbini airfields, and when Augusta Fell on July 12, it ceased to be an operational base. One after another of the landing grounds fell into the hands of troops moving forward across the rivers and flats of the Catania Plains.

The main airfield at Gerbini is roughly triangular in shape, 2,000 yards long and 1,500 yards broad at the widest point. It was the control center for the other fields and was fitted up elaborately with protection for both planes and personnel.

The Germans have had time to plow up the runways and demolish operational facilities, but problems resulting from occurrences like that are foreseen and the Allies now have on Sicily heavy equipment necessary for handling them.

One of the most valuable and least publicized services rendered for the advancing Allied forces is that performed by drivers of American bulldozers, and kindred machines which can level ground and make roads and runaways at unprecedented speed.

The Allies now are striking deeper and deeper to do to other main Axis bases what they have done so successfully to Gerbini. At the same time, they are blasting the diminishing Sicilian territory still held by the Axis. The full weight of the strategic as well as the tactical air forces has been thrown upon roads, tracks and ports available for any Axis attempt at evacuation. Raiders also ranged over the communications system on the toe of Italy.

By night as well as by day the Allies are pursuing a policy of seeking to destroy Axis air defenses on the Italian mainland as a prelude to operations following the complete conquest of Sicily.

Bodyguard's Importance Grows

Associated Press

Quisling Looks to his Personal Safety

WPB Appeals to Churches for Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The War Production Board went directly to the nation's churches today for help—through appeal to their congregations—in the lagging home front war jobs.

Confronted now with monthly failures of production to meet scheduled increases because of various factors which include labor turn-over, Joseph D. Keenan, WPB Vice-Chairman, said.

"We have to act fast because the situation cannot wait upon surveys."

He said he had called a conference of representatives here of various religious beliefs — Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jew—to ask them to transmit this request to the pastors and rabbis of America's churches and synagogues:

To appeal to the men and women workers of their congregation to stick to their present war jobs; to appeal to those who have quit war jobs to return to them wherever possible or to go into other war jobs; to appeal to those who can do so to get into war jobs.

Mr. Keenan, on leave from his post as Secretary of Chicago Federation of Labor (American Federation of Labor) to head up labor production for WPB, said:

"I wish there was some way in which we could get these new wartime workers to take a pledge to their country that they would stay in their war jobs till the war ends."

In addition, Mr. Keenan said, he hoped various pastors where there was need would pitch directly into the war effort themselves by arranging day nurseries for workers' children since worry over their offspring has caused many mothers to leave factories.

Mr. Keenan already has made the same kind of request for help to religious leaders on the West Coast where airplane factories have been sorely affected by workers quitting for the duration or going off to other industries.

WPB's Executive Vice-Chairman, Charles E. Wilson, quickly followed up Mr. Keenan's plea to the West Coast churchmen with grams.

Lack of Womanpower Blamed In Drop of Airplane Output

Continued from Page 1

ish restaurants, is planned for New York to provide ready-cooked food for women war workers to take home.

In St. Louis volunteers assemble last-minute information on "best buys" for women at work.

Extra Night in Stores

In many cities stores and sometimes banks stay open late one night each week.

In Philadelphia some butchers hold back part of their meat supply until 6 p. m. to accommodate women who come off assembly lines late in the day.

In Eugene, Ore., schools are kept open in the evening, all day Saturday and all week during vacations for children of war working parents.

In Burlington, Iowa, and Watseka, Ill., young people have their own "night club" with soft drink bars.

Federal funds have been approved to aid in operation of more than 2,000 nursery school units and 1,315 day care centers for 92,000 children in the preschool group and 105,000 children of school age. Applications now pending will, if approved, increase the number by another 100,000.

Fall of Munda Opens Broad Field to Allies

Continued from Page 1

There probably never was any doubt by the Japanese military heads that Munda would be taken eventually. They therefore directed all efforts to making the attack as costly as possible.

Initial Operations Unopposed

Before the landing at Zanana, the United States advance was virtually unopposed for some four miles. The first strong pocket of resistance was encountered at the juncture of the Munda and Lambets trails 2,500 yards northeast by east from Munda. After a two-day attempt to reduce the pocket, trails were cut around it and the left flank of the Army cut south to Ilangana Beach, due east from Munda, leaving a strong right-flank force in the rear from Helon.

A fresh beachhead then was established where the left flank reached the coast and this materially shortened the communication and supply route, which had been a major problem.

Reorganization of the Allied forces then was accomplished and a new drive begun along a scattered front, some 3,000 yards wide.

It was at this point that the Japanese defense position in depth was encountered — cement and coral pillboxes, mutually self-supporting and often connected by tunnels permitting gradual withdrawal. Many were reduced by the supporting naval and air artillery barrages, others demolished by the impact of 15-ton tanks closely supported by infantry with anti-tank guns and flame throwers.

Jungle Tricks

Enemy raiding parties succeeded on several occasions in flanking the Army column hitting rearward. Savage hand-to-hand fighting, constant infiltration, and all tricks of the jungle were employed by the Japanese.

As the front advanced, the northern flank in an encircling drive pushed ahead of the southern flank, which was held up by stiffer resistance along the coast at Terare. Heavy counterattacks on the southern flank were repulsed and early Allied gains later expanded until in the final drive, advances of more than 1,000 yards were made on two consecutive days. A strong flank advance was reduced and the enemy then resorted to rear-guard fighting to cover the withdrawal of his main force.

Aside from land resistance the New Georgia campaign was virtually unopposed. Japanese air raids over Rendova during the first four days after the initial landing had only nuisance value and thereafter the Allied air umbrella was not once seriously contested. Unlike the Guadalcanal campaign, no large-scale reinforcement of land forces was attempted by the Japanese and naval resistance was virtually nil. The sea battle of Kula Gulf July 12 was only a half-hearted gesture when compared with the naval thrusts which resulted in surface engagements last October and November.

Moreover, no serious attempt was made by the enemy to intercept the stream of small cargo barges and troop carriers which over a 30-day period moved thousands of tons of supplies to the front.

Presumably the much-bombed Munda air strip can be whipped into operating shape in a matter of days. This will provide United States fighter aircraft with a much-needed "staging point" which will extend their practical operating radius by 150 miles.

Indiana's Discoverer

What is now Indiana was discovered by La Salle in 1671.

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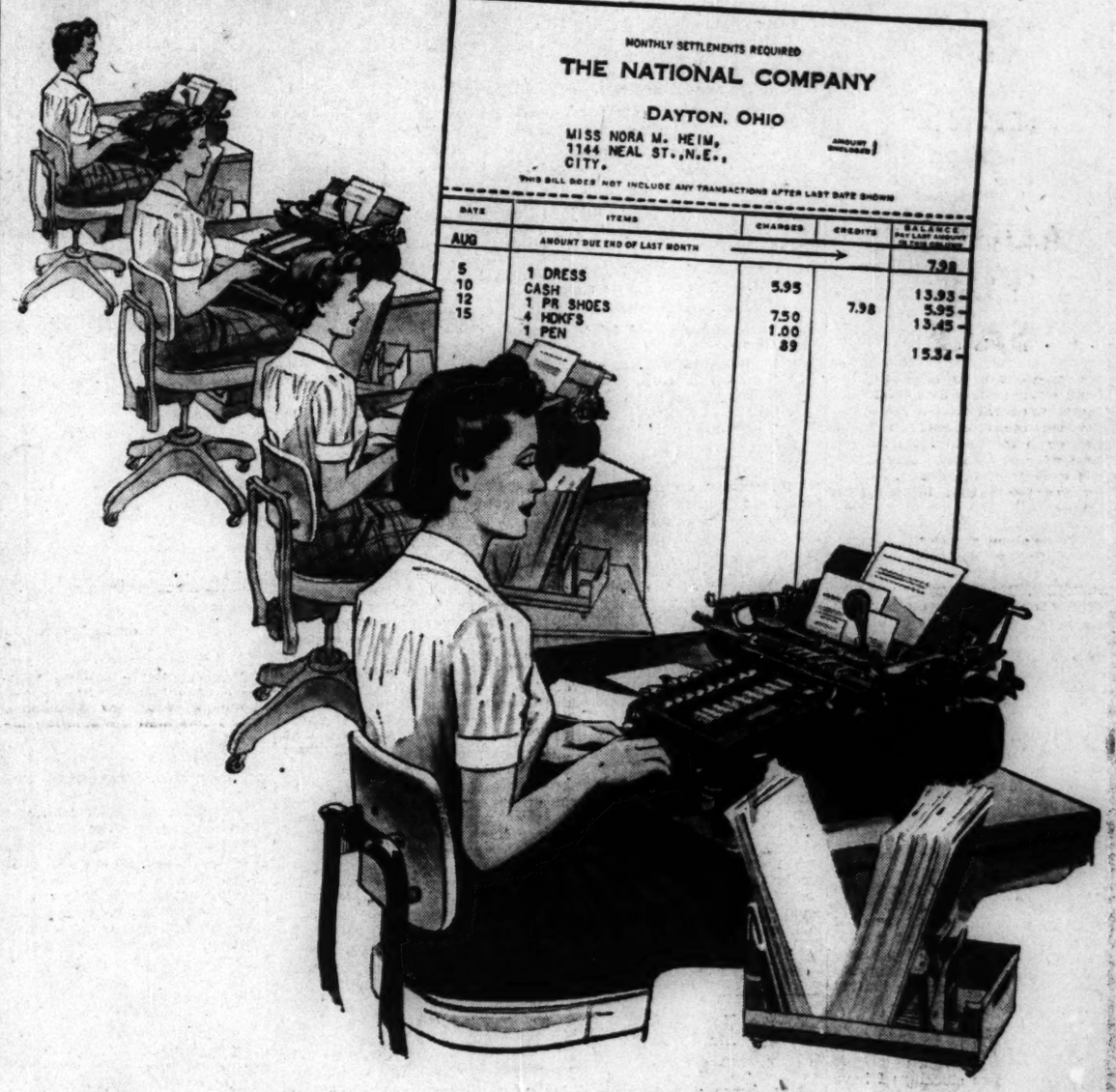

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Church Fair

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part One

The Story Starts Here

Trudy's father and mother were Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and she and her six sisters were having a lovely summer at their home on the shore of a lake. Trudy and her sisters had been named in alphabetical order. The eldest was Ann, then came Barbara, Clare, Deborah, Emily, Francesca, and Gertrude, or Trudy, who was the youngest.

It was probably Sadie the pig who suggested a fair to Mrs. Canby. Sadie didn't belong to Trudy—though Trudy certainly wished she did!—nor to any of Trudy's six sisters. She belonged to a quiet child named Angela, who lived nearly half a mile up the beach.

Angela's mother had bought Sadie at the miser's auction, one of the three little pigs which lived in the sty built against the cabin's rough-hewn walls. Trudy had looked over the fence while they were being sold off. She thought they looked very dirty and smelled very bad, and though she was a little startled by the wise look one of them had given her from its small eye-lashed eyes, she had not been attracted by them. When Angela's mother had bought the smallest and blackest of them, Trudy had sniffed scornfully.

"I don't know what she wants that smelly little thing for!" she thought, watching the catching of the little pig and the stowing of it away in a big carton. But how little Trudy or her sisters had realized a pig's possibilities!

Merry Sadie

Some days later after a short period of retirement, Angela appeared followed by Sadie. But what a Sadie! Clean, fat and merry, the little black pig capered about on its small hoofs and everywhere that Angela went that pig was sure to go. It trotted cheerfully up and down the beach; it waded in the clear shallows and rooted for clams; it sat down like a little dog and snuffed for bits of crackers or cake.

When Angela and her family went sailing, a black head appeared out of the cockpit of the boat, staring cheerfully across the meadows of water.

When the children ran races, Sadie ran too and beat them all. No longer was Trudy's Tree House the wonder of the Beach. Now it was of Sadie that the children talked, and it was round Angela's house that the children gathered like bees about a pot of jam.

Mrs. Canby lived further up the beach, nearer the Sand Hills in the pines. One day while she was calling on Angela's mother she said, "We really ought to have a fair for charity; Sadie could be in a tent and wear a little clown's costume and Angela could wear another and Sadie could do tricks. Then of course we'd have to have ——"

Well, Mrs. Canby had lots of ideas and lots of energy too, and before anyone knew exactly what was happening, the Fair was really going to be; and had a date, and committees and goodness knows what all.

The Woodcutter's Wife

Barbara was the first of the Pratts to be involved. She was to be a woodcutter's wife and sit in a glade in the woods at the door of a real log cabin—or at least it would look real from the front. Trudy heard Barbara murmuring her part to herself as she knitted imaginary socks,

"Ah me, my needles fly so fast
I fear this ball of yarn will not much longer last,
My good man's stockings I have just begun,
And not a bit of wool is left unspun.
But perhaps he'll sell some wood today
There's bread enough for dinner anyway!"

But then of course, in the regular fairy tale way, a stranger had to come along and say he was hungry, and Barbara with good-natured foolishness had to give him all the bread they were going to have for supper. And her husband—really Edgar Jones—how they teased Babs about him!—came back without having sold any wood and pretended to be glad to have had his supper given away.

Everyone but Trudy

It was rather exciting when the stranger threw off his ragged coat and stood up straight and tall—as tall as Bill Bently could stand anyhow—and said that because they had given food to the hungry their pantry should never want for food. But still Trudy teased Babs and asked her if her good man's stockings were begun yet and things like that.

Then Ann and Francesca got chosen to do a famous painting—it was of a lady painter and her daughter, all done up in veils, with their arms about each other. Mr. Canby made a big frame and Mrs. Canby painted it and hung layers of cheesecloth over it, and really people did look like pictures when they posed. Trudy considered leaving some pepper scattered about on the big day, so that the pictures would have to sneeze, especially Ann and Francesca, but she knew everyone would be pretty careful to keep her away.

Then Claire was asked to help at the table where toys and trinkets were to be sold and Debby was to be dressed as an Indian—for no particular reason except that the fair was to be at the edge of the woods—and sell candy on a tray to the crowd, and Emily was to drive the pony cart for pony rides.

Everyone had been asked to do something except Trudy, and Trudy began to feel a lost feeling at the pit of her stomach. Was she going to be left out? She was sorry she'd made fun of the fair. She wondered if Mrs. Canby had heard and was mad at her.

What had she and Kate sung?

"Where, where
Is your horrid old fair?
I hope you get chased
By a big fat bear!
That will be fun
To see you all run
Call Mr. Canby
To get his gun!"

Kate and Trudy had thought that song terribly funny and had sung it loudly up and down the beach, giggling. But now it didn't seem funny at all. Neither Kate nor Trudy had been asked to be anything, and every one else had!

Then, just the Sunday before the Thursday of the Fair, Mrs. Canby came up to Trudy after church, and said to her perfectly pleasantly,

"Trudy, would you and Kate like to take charge of the lemonade? We're going to have a well and a bucket, and you and Kate could wear robes of some sort and scarves—tell your Mother like Rebecca at the Well. Would you like that?"

Trudy was so relieved to be asked to do something that she would gladly have sold coal.

"I'd love it, Mrs. Canby," she said fervently, and already she was thinking of wonderful garments and head dresses and buckets dripping with sweetness and—oh well, something or other to liven things up when they got dull.

(Read about Trudy's booth at the fair next Monday)

Photograph through courtesy of Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston

Mary Is Four, a painting by Catherine Spencer Goodnow

Anyone Can Own a Farm

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—7

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

A Play Farm is easy to own, for a carton may become a barn and an oatmeal box a silo. Wrapping paper hides the lettering on these boxes. Door and windows can be cut with a knife.

You can leave the barn roof flat, as in the first picture, or make it sloping, as in the second. A pile of grass for hay will brace the carton flaps open to give the sloping effect.

The haystack is a heap of grass (gathered up after the lawnmower), and the pitchfork is a paper picnic fork.

Although our farm has but two horses, the horses are so easy to make that you could own a whole barnyard of them. Heads and bodies are pieces of corncob (from sweet corn). Legs, necks and ears are stout, colored toothpicks. Tails and manes are string tassels, pinned in place. Manes and tails are easily pinned on if you push the pins into the pith of the cob.

Corncobs need to be fresh ones, for even in one day they will dry and harden somewhat. First, scrape the cobs to remove every last speck of corn. Three-inch lengths make the bodies, and 1¼-inch pieces make the heads. Before inserting each toothpick, pierce a hole for it with an icepick or a nail.

Notice that our horses' toothpick legs are sprawled outward. This is to prevent the horses from tipping over. And see how their heads are held high—not thrust forth. This not only saves the ponies from falling forward on their faces, but it gives them a mighty dashing look, besides.

Fence building usually begins by cutting the posts. Twig posts could be cut eight inches long or less, and sharpened at lower ends. An easy kind of fence is made with forked twigs and some straight ones. The forked twigs are for fence posts, and their sharpened ends are to be pushed into the ground. The forked top ends hold the crosspiece twigs which extend from one post to the next.

Another kind of fence requires posts and string. Ice cream sticks, skewers and even clothespins will serve for fence posts. Tie the string from post to post.

Our illustrated stockade-type fence is a bit fussier to make. It is of corrugated paper. Where strips had to be joined for length, the joinings were made at fence posts. The fencing was tacked onto the posts.

The horse trough just outside the fence is half of a paper milk bottle, cut lengthwise. It holds water, of course.

To those of you who don't care to make an entire barnyard do at least make up some of the horses—they're such fun!

(And to make a real well for your farm, watch for a story on Monday after next.)

Mrs. Junco's Nestlings

Mrs. Junco was fluttering and hopping about in a patch of shrubbery, looking for choice mouthfuls to feed to her babies. Her nest was on the ground not far away, partly hidden by the tall grass.

Mr. and Mrs. Junco had built their nest carefully of grasses and bits of moss. They had shaped it like a shallow bowl and lined it with some hairs that they had found. Then Mrs. Junco had laid four pretty eggs in the nest. The eggs were grayish blue with brown spots at one end.

Now the eggs were hatched, and four tiny heads bobbed about and four pairs of beaks stretched wide open whenever Mrs. Junco flew back with a morsel of dinner. Mr. Junco took turns in feeding the babies too. All morning he and Mrs. Junco had been working hard, looking for food for them.

A Strange Bird

They were working so busily that they had not noticed a larger bird, brownish gray in color, that had perched on a branch a little way off and was watching them curiously. Then, just as Mrs. Junco flew away from the nest, having fed a specially juicy bit into one of the wide open beaks, this strange bird called to her.

"How silly you are to take all that trouble!" the strange bird said. "I have watched you for hours, flying to and fro to feed those hungry creatures. I manage much better. If you would do as I do, you could take things easy."

Little Mrs. Junco, who had not thought it a bit of trouble to work so hard feeding her babies, perched on the end of a branch and stared in astonishment at the stranger.

"They must be fed, if they are to grow and be strong enough to fly," she replied gravely. "If we do not feed them, who will?"

The brownish gray bird tossed her head rudely and fluttered her wings, as though about to fly away without bothering to give Mrs. Junco any more advice. But she settled down again and said grandly, "My way is much better. I do not even take the trouble to build a nest. I lay my egg in some other bird's nest, while she is away. It is quite easy for her to hatch out my egg with her own and to feed my baby. That leaves me quite free."

Mrs. Junco Objects

It took little Mrs. Junco a minute or two to grasp this unfamiliar way of dealing with a family. Then she said, "And you never see your children or know them at all? I shouldn't like that. I don't mind working for my babies, and I enjoy watching them grow."

"Sentimental!" snapped the larger bird and, seeing that Mrs. Junco did not care for her advice, she flew off to a nearby wood, glancing back once to make sure that the Juncos saw how free she was to do just as she pleased.

"What a strange way of having a family!" exclaimed little Mrs. Junco to Mr. Junco, who had been listening from a distance. "I don't think it would suit us at all. What kind of bird can she be?"

"She is a cowbird, my dear," said Mr. Junco, perching near her. "I have always heard that they have very bad manners. We do not need advice from a cowbird. Our own way of bringing up our family is much better than hers."

And just then a loud "Tweet, tweet" from the nest sent Mr. and Mrs. Junco flying off together to fetch more juicy mouthfuls for the wide open beaks of their hungry children.

"Where'll we go?"

Don't wait until you are on your way before deciding where to go for an evening of amusement.

Consult Amusement advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for guidance to worthwhile plays, motion pictures, concerts, and other entertainment.

By making your choice from Monitor-advertised attractions you make certain of desirable entertainments.

Somebody Else's Place

By Mellicent Humason Lee

Author of "Marcos, a Mountain Boy of Mexico," "Chang Chee," etc.

"Good-bye, Skipper," called Ronnie for the fifth time, as he latched the gate of the little white California bungalow and started down the street for school. "I'll take you for your run when I come home."

He turned his head again and again to see the golden-haired collie sitting on the front veranda steps watching him—pointed ears up, white spot on his face and white ruff shining like snow in the morning sun. And the collie's golden-brown eyes never once left the fair curly head of his master.

All the way to school, between high brick walls of munition plants at the city's edge, whirring with sounds like thunder, Ronnie thought of Skipper. Passing the Humane Society building, he remembered the time that his parents had brought him there to find a dog. He had wanted a dog all his life, but his parents had never let him own one before. He remembered how the keeper had opened a cageful of fluffy baby collies, and how one of the collies had run out of the cage sniffing the floor, and how the others had huddled in a scared little crowd in one corner.

Ronnie Chooses Skipper

Then and there Ronnie had chosen the exploring collie and named him Skipper. He never forgot how the collie cried in the kitchen that night, and how he himself tiptoed out there at three o'clock in the morning and carried him back to bed with him. From then on, for over two years, Skipper had been his closest companion.

Ronnie never dreamed what a wonderful dog he would turn out to be. Quick, intelligent, obedient. He learned tricks so quickly that Ronnie taught him one every day. He could shake hands, he could turn around in a circle when Ronnie offered him a cracker, he could leap like a deer, he could run like a jack rabbit.

Several times he had saved the household and the street from real disaster. Once he had awakened the whole neighborhood, when the Higgins' house next door caught fire. Once he had dragged a drowning baby from an irrigation ditch.

Ronnie was thinking so hard about Skipper that he almost forgot that Lieut. Ronald Carey of the Marine Corps was going to speak on "Helping the War Effort" at school today. Then he caught a glimpse of the Lieutenant's rusty green car by the banana tree in the school yard, and he hurried up the path between two huge piles of scrap collected by the children.

Lieutenant Carey was standing on the small platform by the desk of Miss Hastings, the new teacher, who had taken the place of the one who had joined the Waves. The sunlight between the Venetian blinds streamed on the chevron on his sleeve.

He was telling the listening children about all the things they could do to help the war effort, how they could make sacrifices. Then he said:

"I have no doubt, boys and girls, but what you are all doing something right now—that perhaps you are taking the place of someone who has gone to war or is working in a plant. How about it?"

Each Has His Task

Miss Hastings encouraged the children to speak, and one by one they stood up and told the Lieutenant whose place they were taking.

"My brother's joined the Navy," said Ben, "and I'm taking his place in the shoe store on Saturdays. Sometimes I put the wrong shoe on the right foot, but I'm doing the best I can."

"My sister's joined the Wacs," said Betty, "and I'm helping Ma take care of the baby."

"My Dad's gone to work in the plant," said Chris, "and I do all his odd jobs around the house."

And so on and so on. Everybody was taking somebody else's place but Ronnie. He had no brothers or sisters to join the Marines or the Navy or the Army or the Waves or the Wacs, and his mother needed no extra help in the tiny bungalow, and his father needed no help in the Service Station.

He slunk deeper and deeper into his seat so that the Lieutenant would not notice him, and he wished that an earthquake would swallow up his desk and chair and himself forever and ever.

An Understanding Collie

When school was over and he was walking home again, his curly head down, his gray eyes troubled, he said to himself:

"Skipper will understand. Skipper always does." He imagined himself hiding his face in Skipper's white ruff. Skipper would lick his ear with his warm, wet tongue, and comfort him. What would he do without Skipper, his understanding friend!

He passed the Humane Society building. Something was pasted on the brick wall, something that had not been there when he passed that way in the morning. Something big and flat and white with bright red letters. It was a notice. He stopped and read it:

Wanted by Army
Three Dogs for Duty as Guards

Police, Doberman - pinscher, collie or Airedale. The dogs must be large, healthy, and at least a year old, with a high intelligence rating. Dogs will be loaned to the Army for guard duty, and will receive the best of care. They will be returned to their owners after the war.

Urgent ! ! !

Ronnie stared at the sign so long that home-going defense workers from the plant brushed past him, and some of them snapped at him for taking up the sidewalk. Ronnie caught one of them by the sleeve and pointed to the sign.

"What does urgent mean?" he asked.

"Urgent? Urgent?" barked the worker, jerking his arm away. "Why, it's urgent that I can get my supper so I can get to my shift on the listening post. Urgent's now, kid!"

"Urgent! Now!" echoed Ronnie to himself. Urgent! War dog! Guarding some lonely outpost maybe. Wanted for defense! Now!

Blindly, his eyes smarting with tears, he hurried home between the brick walls, not noticing the elbows of the defense workers sticking into him, not noticing the muttering words.

Ready for a Run

He reached the gate of the little white bungalow and unlatched it. Skipper was leaping with delight inside it, waiting for his promised run with Ronnie. Ears alert, white spot on the face, white ruff shining like snow.

Ronnie caught Skipper in his arms and hugged him, and buried his curly fair head in his ruff, and Skipper licked his ear with his warm, wet tongue. The collie knew that something was wrong.

"What's the matter, old boy?" he barked softly. "Anything wrong?"

"N-n-nothing's wrong," whispered Ronnie at last, his sobs choking him. "Nothing except that you're a collie, you're at least a year old, you're intelligent, you're healthy, and you're needed in the Army. I'll have to let you go, Skipper, I'll have to let you go! I'll take your place if I can, Skipper . . . if I can!"

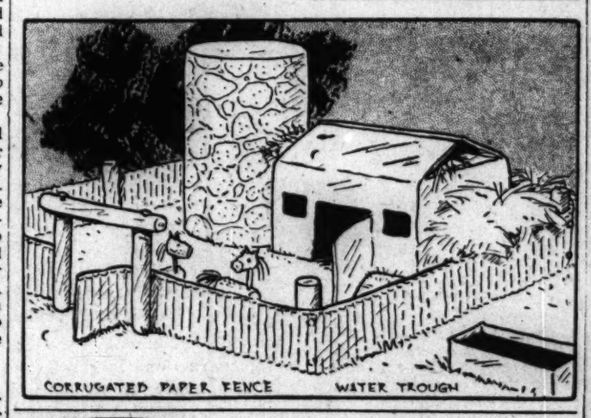
Then holding himself straight, his curly head up, his gray eyes calm and bright, he ran into the bungalow to tell Mother of his decision.

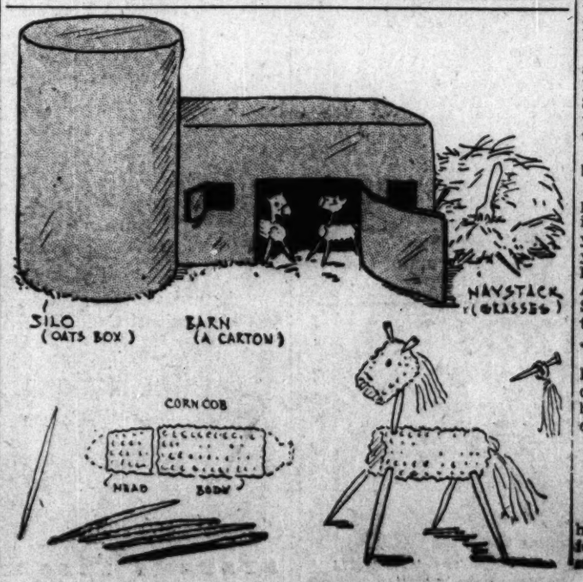
Birds Are Polite

Birds are polite.
When twilight's falling,
They say "Good night"
"Good night"
"Good night"—"Good night"
"Good night"
Plain as can be.

And when day's dawning,
I hear them calling
"Good morning"—"Good morning"
"Good morning"
"Good morning"—"Good morning"
From tree to tree.

RALPH BERGENGREN





Answer to Puzzle Corner

The four favorite ball games hidden in last Monday's puzzle are: football, baseball, basketball, snowball.

Dirt Flies Around the Capitol —Cleaners Use Soap by Gross

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Maid trouble being what it is these days, housecleaners might pause to consider the task of Arthur E. [Gus] Cook, who is deep in the job of cleaning the big Capitol building of two years' accumulation of dirt and spiderwebs.

To wash the outside, Mr. Cook calls on the District of Columbia Fire Department and its high pressure hose. It's indoors that his troubles really pile up, especially since not until this summer did Congress take time out from the war to get out of the way.

Take, for instance, the 60-odd crystal chandeliers.

If papa thinks he has received the bad end of the stick when he has to clean the shade of the three-way lamp, listen to this:

Each one of the prisms of the chandeliers must be detached, put through five cleansing waters, wiped and then rubbed in sawdust which takes off the lint deposited by wiping rags. For shine they must, says Gus.

A corps of 60 women and 20 men is scouring the Capitol under his direction, cleaning walls, ceilings, washing tons of marble columns, and a special corps of painters is touching up the bad spots around and about.

Then there are more than 80 statues of America's famous personages to be bathed. Frock coats must be carefully washed and boots cleaned along with a general mass neck scrubbing to keep them presentable.

So Gus has problems of which papa in his wildest housecleaning orgies never dreamed. And how would papa like to pay for all this, used each year to keep the Capitol clean:

Seventy-two barrels of soap powder of 300 pounds each.

Two gross of white soap.

One gross of yellow laundry soap.

A thousand pounds of blanket ends.

Two thousand yards of cheesecloth.

Half a gross of hair brooms and handles.

Half a gross of corn brooms.

Three hundred cakes of window cleaner.

No, Gus won't tell where you can find a maid who prefers housecleaning to war work.

Donaldson Seems Kentucky Winner In Democratic Race for Governor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9 (AP)—J. Lyter Donaldson of Carrollton apparently won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky in Saturday's primary.

Mr. Donaldson, former State Highway Commissioner and political associate of Gov. Keen Johnson and former Gov. A. B. Chandler, now United States Senator, polled more votes than all of his opponents on the basis of an unofficial count in 2,414 of the 4,293 Kentucky precincts. The vote stood: Donaldson, 81,982; Ben Kilgore of St. Matthews, former Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, 55,866; Lieut. Gov. Rodes K. Myers of Bowling Green, 18,369; and John J. Thobe of Covington, 1,734.

If Donaldson keeps his big lead and wins the nomination, he will oppose in the November general election former Appeals Court Judge Simeon S. Willis of Ashland. Willis had no primary opposition for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1100kc, on Aug. 15; Oct. 10

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 5, 10; Oct. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on Aug. 15, 22, 29.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 607mc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOMB, 590kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 19; Oct. 17.

Christian Science Lectures

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England

Derbyshire

Ilkeston: Co-operative Hall, 7 p. m., September 14

United States

California

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., August 20.
Oakland (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 3535 Thirty-eighth Avenue, 8:05 p. m., August 17. Radiocast Station KLX, 910 kilocycles.
Orinda: 100 Orinda Highway, 3 p. m., August 15.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, Valerio and Santa Barbara Streets, 3 p. m., August 15.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., August 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., August 20

Maine

Camden: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., August 15

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: Thursday Morning Club, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., August 16.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue, East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., August 19.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 3 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., August 19.

Oregon

Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 734 East Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m., August 20.
Newberg: Newberg Union High School Auditorium, Sixth and College Streets, 8 p. m., August 17.

Washington

Port Orchard: Given School Auditorium, Sidney Street, 8 p. m., August 15.

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Reich Leaders Put Pressure on Hitler

Continued from Page 1

earlier sessions—to which Hitler traveled from his headquarters to Bromberg in the Polish Corridor—military, Party, and production leaders conferred over supplies for the Army. Reports indicate that it was impossible to give the military authorities the war production which they demanded.

[Some radio reports declare that, following the latest conference, the German High Command ordered formation of 63 new divisions. It is said that these approximately 1,000,000 men are needed to make good for recent losses in Russia and Sicily, which may amount to between 200,000 and 300,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and to replace Italian garrisons in Northern Italy, Southern France, and the Balkans.

Since the "total mobilization" order of last March have all but exhausted reserves available under present regulations, the Leaders' Conference is reported to have extended the draft age to 55 years.

Deferment Canceled

Deferment of industrial workers is said to be canceled except for irreplaceable specialists. The number of women workers is to be increased substantially. Women up to the age of 55 years are to become liable to induction for defense work. The present regulations allowing women with little children to stay at home are to be modified and, if necessary, even to be suspended.]

It was only after the production conference had made clear that the German military machine could not have the equipment it felt necessary, that the German military leaders suggested restriction of the operations in Russia.

They advised the withdrawal of German troops from the Kuban and the Ukraine.

But Hitler opposed this.

Recent Russian successes have now probably made such withdrawal inevitable.

Anniversary of "Black Day"

Yesterday was Aug. 8—a day which in 1918 was described in Gen. Erich Ludendorff's memoirs as "the black day of the German Army." General Ludendorff was right about World War I, yet how much better the United Nations' chances appear today. That time British and French forces led by Marshals Ferdinand Foch and Douglas Haig broke through the German lines but the Allies at that time were in a much more difficult position than today.

The Allies had been driven back and Channel ports lost, French armies were in bad shape, and Russia was out of the war. The great hope at that time was that American troops would soon arrive.

This time, after four years of war, German armies again are suffering heavy blows and just as that day in 1918 was the turn of the tide, so the spirit of the German Army now is severely shaken and the home front appears to be breaking up. It is no secret that the best war weapons were used in the Orel sector and the German High Command expected victory over the Russians there.

Germans' Problems

Problems German headquarters have just had to face are:

1. Failure of the U-boat campaign with its accompanying inability to secure crews.
2. Failure of the Germans to deal with air attack. The German aircraft industry changed over from bombers to fighters sometime ago with the result they were unable to carry out retaliation which the German people expected.
3. Russian victories.
4. The Italian collapse and possible early surrender.
5. Uncertainty in the Balkans, especially should Italy immediately capitulate.

In such an atmosphere a conference of Hitler's high military and Party chiefs would naturally give rise to numerous rumors such as that since the German General Staff has seen the ease with which Mussolini and the Fascists have been deposed it might be tempted to do the same with Hitler and the Nazis.

If such a policy were adopted at this juncture it would be clearly proved that the generals realize the German forces were in an impossible position and that the way must be cleared for securing the best possible peace with the United Nations.

A Rosy View

The German military authorities, backing such a policy, would argue that it eliminates the Nazis with whom the United Nations have repeatedly stated they would never discuss peace terms and that it might enable the German armed forces to remain intact after the war and so be the nucleus for a later struggle. For it would leave the myth of invincibility of German arms untarnished as far as the German public are concerned.

Unless the German situation is desperate, and reports do not substantiate such a view at the moment, such a policy hardly would be likely to occur just now. For such conclusions are based on the idea conditions within Germany are identical to those within Italy. This is not so.

In Italy there was always the King as a symbol of a higher national unity over the Fascist state and he could be used at the proper moment, whereas in the Third Reich Hitler is the political and military head of state to whom all have sworn allegiance.

Nazi Party's Job

Further, there has always been a definite understanding the armed forces concentrated upon purely military affairs while the Nazi Party, through various agencies such as its secret police, was responsible for the home front, and this work Himmler and his aides have done effectively hitherto.

The High Command certainly would be unlikely to accept this extra responsibility unless forced to it, since it would compel them to perform acts which would certainly undermine the armed forces' prestige with the German populace and that they would avoid.

A report which seems to carry greater probabilities is to the effect Hitler might become more and more a figurehead and real control pass into the hands of a triumvirate consisting of Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, representing army, Admiral Karl Dönitz representing the navy, and Marshal Göring, both for the Luftwaffe and as a link between thearmed forces and the Nazi Party—a role which the last named played effectively earlier in Third Reich history.

Anxiety Over Future

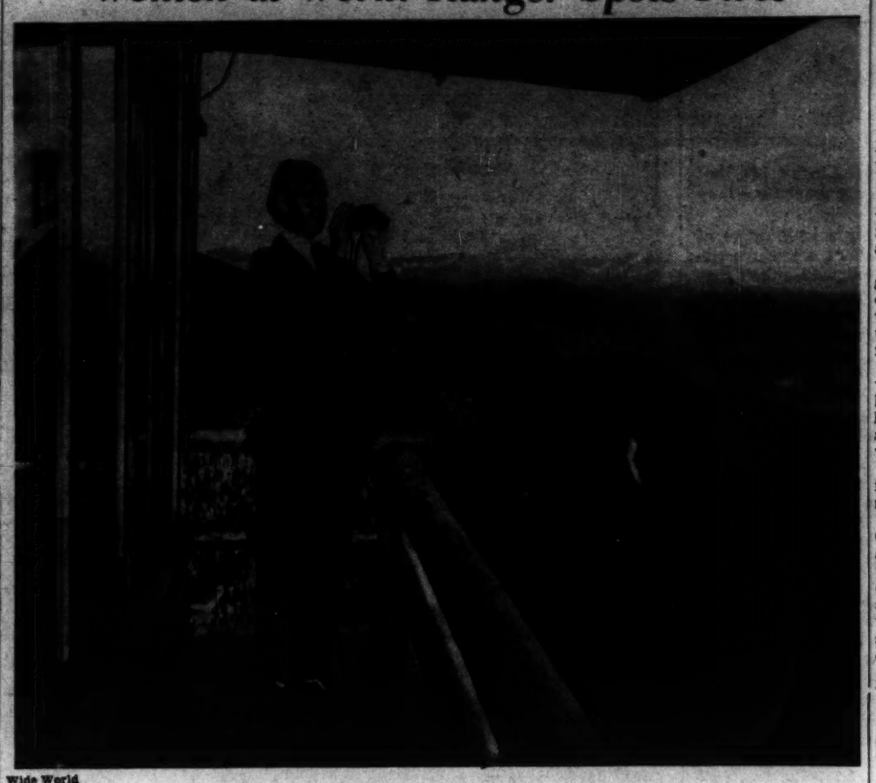
Whatever is the truth of these reports, it is undoubtedly true that the German leaders now have a gnawing anxiety regarding the future regardless of the direction they look.

The stocktaking at the Führer's headquarters must have been particularly disturbing as accumulating United Nations pressure was seen to be affecting not only Germany's military front but also its home front.

Hamburg has, in fact, been a more serious blow in some ways than even Orel since it made the general public realize the futility of earlier Nazi air promises. The only cold comfort Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels could offer last week was: "For the time being we are not in position to reply by concentrated counterattacks. We must reply by defense."

The truth is that the Luftwaffe, although still a formidable weapon, cannot any longer tackle every task imposed on it by the changed course and extension of the war. The German people now see that even during the summer the Reich's arms are beaten.

Women at Work: Ranger Spots Fires



Wide World

Colorado Girl Takes Man's Job for Summer

Helen Carlson, Forest Ranger, keeps vigil against woodland fires from her tower house atop Rocky Squaw Mountain in Arapaho National Forest, 40 miles west of Denver, Colo. She looks over the surrounding forest territory every half hour. On 24-hour duty since she opened the summer lookout June 5, she plans to stay on the 11,475-foot peak until snow falls in September.

Spain Hears That Army Takes Over in Reich

Continued from Page 1

after the start of the Sicilian invasion and asked him to organize the defense of the Italian mainland. Reportedly the Marshal declined when he learned that the number of German divisions which he deemed necessary was not available and that the Italian troops would not be subordinated to him.

There is a strange similarity in Marshal von Bock's and Marshal Pietro Badoglio's conduct. Both of them have displayed the same tedency to "sulk in a corner." However, the Italian officer gave more numerous and clearer proofs of his dislike for his Commander in Chief than did von Bock. As a result, Marshal Badoglio's opposition to Mussolini was common knowledge among the Italians, while to the masses in Germany, Marshal von Bock is just one of the numerous marshals by the grace of the Führer. He lacks any political denominator.

Other Prominent Generals

The same goes for most of the other prominent generals, who, moreover, have shown even less backbone than Marshal von Bock, Marshals Albert Kesselring, Gerd von Runstedt, and Walter Brauchitsch belong in this group.

Marshal Kesselring, who commands the Luftwaffe in Italy, has been particularly reproved by the Junkers. They hold his submissiveness to Hitler's strategic whims responsible for the loss of Sicily.

Another of the generals whom the Junkers consider "outsiders" is Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. He is not regarded an equal by the scions of East Elbian nobility, and his failure to conquer Egypt, as he promised, has cost him both his popularity and the support of the Party.

Himmler Attitude

The secret radio station "Gustav Siegfried I," which at times provides a good picture of German undercurrents, stated a few days ago that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, is fully aware of the growing anti-Hitler movement and that he has taken steps—not to suppress it but to make it serve his own purposes.

According to "Gustav Siegfried," Herr Himmler approached Marshal Fritz Erich Mannstein, conqueror of Sevastopol, and offered him the High Command in case Hitler should have to retire "for reasons of health."

The report is to be accepted with with a measure of reserve.

Gestapo Chief Disappointed

Herr Himmler is said to have expressed his grave apprehension lest such a "rather probable" event would lead to a "leaderless interregnum." He allegedly suggested that he and Marshal Mannstein should prepare for a duumvirate, with the Marshal in charge of the Army and Herr Himmler and his SS. in charge of the home front.

"Gustav Siegfried" asserted that Marshal Mannstein met the Gestapo Chief's proposal with "icy silence" and that Herr Himmler left the Marshal's headquarters at Pultava "disturbed and disappointed."

That Herr Himmler should conspire against his master has various elements that appear logical. He knows more than any of his Nazi colleagues about what is going on in the Third Reich. He is in a strategic position to attempt to forge a coalition between the two greatest power groups in Germany—the Army and the blackshirted Schutzstaffel—and that he is willing to sacrifice Hitler, and a few of the lesser Nazis, too, if by doing so he can increase the chances for preserving a part of the Nazi "achievements" and for arriving at a negotiated peace.

It is logical to expect the anti-Hitler move, when it comes, to be much more thoroughly organized than the "King's revolt" in Italy. At the moment, Army and SS are the only groups in a position to organize.

Jews' Escape to Italy Balked

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (ONA) — A man hunt for Jews is proceeding in France under the direction of the Gestapo to forestall escapes to Italy, advices from Paris said recently.

Thousands of French and foreign Jews are being assembled under cruel conditions at a camp at Drancy, outside of Paris. Police registered 1,000 Jewish children of Paris for transfer to Drancy, from which point deportations to Poland are carried out. Nine-tenths of the deportees belong to old French Jewish families.

Jews of Bayonne, near the Spanish frontier, have been deported to the vicinity of the City of Pau. At Clermont-Ferrand, Pierre Laval's home town, an attack on a German soldier in which there was no Jewish complicity led to the deportation of all alien Jews, and several French Jews were sent to Drancy.

Paris sources say that by the end of this month all foreign Jews will have disappeared from the City, and few French Jews will be left in the economy. Three hundred Parisian furriers who had been working on army orders were transferred to Drancy.

The camp there is under the direction of a Gestapo official, Heinrich Brunner, who eliminated Vienna's Jewish population. German guards police the internees; beatings are given on the slightest pretext. Food parcels for inmates are not permitted.

OPA Ups Prices On Frozen Foods

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) set new maximum processor prices today on several types of frozen fruits and vegetables, 1943 pack, and said the result would be a slight increase in the retail price.

The maximums were allowed to cover increased costs of raw materials. Although some minor frozen vegetables, such as broccoli, cauliflower, kale, and vegetable greens were permitted a 20 per cent boost over last year, the OPA said the increase to consumers will average no more than three-fourths of a cent per pound.

The change also allowed packers to add one cent a pound on spinach to cover additional costs of raw materials.

Without the increases allowed processors, the agency said, the supply of some frozen fruits and vegetables "would be seriously curtailed either because processors' margins would be severely squeezed or because they would be unable to pay the higher prices to growers."

C. Bascom Slemp

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9 (AP)—Campbell Bascom Slemp, former Republican National Committeeman from Virginia, who passed on here Saturday, once served as White House Secretary to President Coolidge and at his peak was known as the leading Republican in the South.

A lawyer and a staunch Republican, Mr. Slemp was Congressman from Virginia's "Fighting Ninth" District for 15 years before joining President Coolidge's staff in 1923. After leaving the White House position in 1925, he continued participation in Virginia politics while practicing law in Washington.

In 1932 he formally withdraw from official leadership of the Republican Party in Virginia, which he had held for about 30 years, by retiring as National Committeeman for the State. He continued to be a close observer of political events, and in May, 1941, issued a statement commending President Roosevelt's policy of aiding England in her war against Nazi Germany.

F. B. I. Holds Translator On Spy Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Roberto Lanas Vallecilla, foreign language translator in the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, was under arrest today on charges of espionage.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the suspect, a native of Cali, Colombia, admitted he had written three letters in secret ink to transmit war production information to the enemy.

The charge against Mr. Lanas was filed in New York Aug. 7 and he was arrested by F. B. I. agents here. The Justice Department said a hearing on a fugitive warrant would be held here later today.

The F. B. I. said Mr. Lanas formerly worked with the International Labor Organization, a League of Nations affiliate, in Geneva and later agreed to serve as a secret Nazi agent. He was trained by German experts in espionage work, and the F. B. I. added, before coming to New York three years ago. He joined the staff of the Inter-American Coordinator's office in February, 1943.

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The Home Forum

"He knoweth the way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN AVIATOR, on an important flight, found weather conditions very unfavorable. As he rose higher and higher, he found himself surrounded by almost impenetrable fog. Still undaunted he continued upward, and suddenly became aware of a crystal-clear atmosphere of great brilliance and grandeur. As a student of Christian Science, he realized that the incident carried a spiritual message. Instantly he perceived that the earth mists below were but an ephemeral appearing, with no inherent power to dim God's sunlit glory. A quickened sense of God's immediate presence came to him. He saw that the children of the Eternal are endowed with spiritual power to penetrate material mists and rise successfully above them. With wider vision he realized that there can be no limits to the spiritual heights attainable when one's thought is soaring in eternal Mind.

* * *

In these critical times we may occasionally be tempted to give way to the fogs of doubt and discouragement, even perhaps wondering if the discordant mists are not too heavy for omnipotent Truth to dispel. But if we cultivate the attitude of turning constantly for help and guidance to divine Mind, that Mind which knows nothing of discord or dismay, we shall dismiss fear and doubt with the certain understanding that eternal Principle is always in command, silencing the storm of error with the mighty call of Truth (Mark 4:39), **"Peace, be still."** We need not fear that the firmament of Principle will give way.

"Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." Throughout the world, students of Christian Science are holding actively to the truth of this inspired statement by Mary Baker Eddy, to be found on page 306 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." They know that evil, under whatever guise it may present itself, is without basis, support, or power, since it does not proceed from God. In its real nature evil is but an illusion of material sense, an obsession of mortal thought, and can be so proved. Error cannot successfully challenge or subvert Truth, and its unconditional surrender to Principle is inevitable. It is folly to believe that evil can ever snuff out an iota of good. It can only give itself up. When we take the side of righteousness against wrong, God strengthens our hands even as He did those of Nehemiah when he rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem in spite of the threats of his enemies. With unshaken confidence we can know constantly, as did Elisha (II Kings 6:16), that **"they that be with us are more than they that be with them."**

Study of events over a long range of human history shows that when unscrupulous nations strive to increase their material possessions and power through unrighteous means, they become victims in the end of their own ruthlessness. God's law, never thwarted, frustrated, or out of balance, always holds. The world is not in the grasp of evil, nor has the activity of God's law been interrupted. We must go the whole way in our acknowledgment and spiritual understanding that there is in reality no power apart from God. When thought is thus held to the allness of eternal Mind, there is nothing too difficult, too complicated, or too threatening to be brought into harmonious adjustment by God's perfect law. **"Through patience we must possess the sense of Truth; and Truth is used to waiting,"** Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 268 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," and she adds from Psalms (37:5), **"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass."**

Because God is all-inclusive Being, man is forever at one with Him, and thus is eternally safe. Let us not slip inadvertently into the false reasoning of so-called mortal mind, which would declare that man is at the mercy of evil. We must keep our spiritual thinking moving ever onward and upward, if we would be of real service in the present world upheaval. Keen thinkers are needed, and we must endeavor always to maintain a spiritual serenity that cannot be disturbed by the scream of inarticulate evil.

* * *

Today unnumbered valiant soldiers and sailors are reaching out to God for support and protection. And their prayers are heard, for they are turning to their Maker, the very source of all being, even eternal Mind. God takes care of His universe. There can be no outlook so disturbing, no danger so threatening, no locality so remote that God's ceaseless care and protection of His own cannot be proved. God never forsakes us. Every soldier of Christ, wherever duty may take him, can declare with supreme confidence, in the words of Job (23:10), **"He knoweth the way that I take."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGINA AUGUSTA FREDERICA ELLIOTT: *A Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (1723-1792) was the greatest English portraitist. He produced an unusual quantity of likenesses, for which he had a carefully evolved technique. He traveled to Italy, was the first president of the Royal Academy, and delivered discourses on the art of painting. Reynolds made all manner of portraits, and with each model he was attentive to character and grace. He is noted in art history for his portrayal of children.

This is a portrait of Georgina Augusta Frederica Elliott. The child was but two years old when Reynolds made this picture. She seems to have been a willing and coöperative model, sitting quietly, her hands clasped. Reynolds was charmed by the traits of children. He is quoted as having declared: "All gestures of children are graceful and the reign of distortion and unnatural attitude commences with the introduction to the dancing-master."

This portrait was painted in 1784 when Sir Joshua was rich in years and fame, and when his enthusiastic clientèle favored him for his insight and human understanding. He helped to portray a most interesting epoch, recording the likeness of the British *haut monde*.

D. A.

"ΓΝΩΡΙΖΕΙ . . . ΤΗΝ ΟΔΟΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἕνας ἀεροναύτης, εἰς μίαν σπουδαίαν πτῆσιν, εὗρε τὴν κατάστασιν τοῦ καιροῦ πολὺ δυσμενῆ. Καθὼς ἀνῆλθεν ὑψηλότερα, εὑρέθη περικυκλωμένος μὲ σχεδὸν ἀδιαπέραστον ὁμίχλην. Μ'ὅλα ταῦτα ἀτρόμητος ἐξηκολούθησεν ἀνερχόμενος, καὶ αἰφνιδίως διέκρινε μίαν ὡς κρύσταλλον καθαρὰν ἀτμοσφαίραν μεγάλης λαμπρότητος καὶ μεγαλείου. Ὡς μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, κατενόησεν ὅτι τὸ περιστατικὸν ἔφερεν ἕνα πνευματικὸν ἄγγελμα. Αὐτοστιγμεὶ ἀντελήφθη ὅτι αἱ ὁμίχλαι τῆς γῆς ὑποκάτω ἦσαν μία ἐφήμερος ἐμφάνισις μόνον, ἄνευ ἐμφύτου δυνάμεως νὰ σκοτίσουν τὴν ἡλιοφώτιστον δόξαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μία ζωογονημένη αἴσθησις τῆς ἀμέσου παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἦλθεν εἰς αὐτόν. Εἶδεν ὅτι τὰ τέκνα τοῦ Αἰωνίου εἶναι πεπροικισμένα μὲ πνευματικὴν δύναμιν νὰ διαπερνοῦν τὰς ὑλικὰς ὁμίχλας καὶ νὰ ἀνέρχωνται ὑπεράνω αὐτῶν ἐπιτυχῶς. Μὲ εὐρυτέραν ὅρασιν συνησθάνθη ὅτι δὲν δύνανται νὰ ὑπάρχουν ὅρια εἰς τὰ πνευματικὰ ὕψη ποὺ δύναται νὰ φθάσῃ τις ὅταν ἡ σκέψις του ἀνίπταται εἰς τὸν αἰώνιον Νοῦν.

Εἰς τοὺς σημερινοὺς κρισίμους καιροὺς πιθανὸν νὰ πειραζώμεθα ἐνίοτε νὰ ὑποχωροῦμεν πρὸ τῶν ὁμιχλῶν τῆς ἀμφιβολίας καὶ τῆς ἀποθαρρύνσεως, ἔτι ἀποροῦντες ἐὰν αἱ δυσαρμονικαὶ ὁμίχλαι δὲν εἶναι ἴσως πολὺ βαρεῖαι διὰ τὴν παντοδύναμον Ἀλήθειαν νὰ τὰς διασκορπίσῃ. Ἀλλ'ἐὰν καλλιεργοῦμεν τὴν στάσιν τοῦ στρέφειν σταθερῶς πρὸς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν διὰ βοήθειαν καὶ ὁδηγίαν, πρὸς τὸν Νοῦν ἐκεῖνον, ὅστις δὲν γνωρίζει τίποτε περὶ δυσαρμονίας ἢ φόβου, θὰ ἀπορρίπτωμεν τὸν φόβον καὶ τὴν ἀμφιβολίαν διὰ τὴν βεβαίαν ἀντίληψιν ὅτι ἡ αἰώνιος Ἀρχὴ εἶναι ὁ διοικητὴς πάντοτε, κατασιγάζων τὴν τρικυμίαν τῆς πλάνης μὲ τὴν κραταιὰν διαταγὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας (Μάρκου 4:39), "Σιώπα, πεφίμωσο." Δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ φοβούμεθα ὅτι τὸ στερέωμα τῆς Ἀρχῆς θὰ ἐνδώσῃ.

"Ἀτάραχος ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τῆς συγκρουομένης μαρτυρίας τῶν ὑλικῶν αἰσθήσεων, ἡ Ἐπιστήμη, ἐνθρονισμένη ἔτι, ἀναπτύσσει εἰς τοὺς θνητοὺς τὴν ἀμετάβλητον, ἁρμονικὴν, θείαν Ἀρχήν, ἀναπτύσσει τὴν Ζωὴν καὶ τὸ σύμπαν, πάντοτε παρόντα καὶ αἰώνια." Καθ'ὅλον τὸν κόσμον, οἱ μελεταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης κρατοῦν ἐνεργῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἐμπνευσμένης αὐτῆς δηλώσεως τῆς Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 306 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν). Γνωρίζουν ὅτι τὸ κακόν, ὑφ'οἱονδήποτε τρόπον καὶ ἂν παρουσιάζεται, εἶναι ἄνευ βάσεως, ὑποστηρίξεως, ἢ δυνάμεως, ἀφοῦ δὲν προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Εἰς τὴν πραγματικὴν του φύσιν τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι παρὰ μία ἀπάτη τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, μία σύλληψις τῆς θνητῆς σκέψεως, καὶ δύναται νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ οὕτω. Ἡ πλάνη δὲν δύναται ἐπιτυχῶς νὰ προκαλέσῃ ἢ νὰ ἀνατρέψῃ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἄνευ ὅρων παράδοσις της εἰς τὴν Ἀρχὴν εἶναι ἀναπόφευκτος. Εἶναι ἀνοησία νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δύναται ποτε νὰ σβήσῃ μίαν ἰῶταν τοῦ καλοῦ. Αὐτὸ δύναται μόνον νὰ παραδοθῇ. "Οταν λαμβάνωμεν τὸ μέρος τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἐναντίον τοῦ ἀδίκου, ὁ Θεὸς δυναμώνει τὰς χεῖράς μας καθὼς ἐδυνάμωσε τὰς τοῦ Νεεμία ὅτε ἀνωκοδόμησε τὰ τείχη τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ παρὰ τὰς ἀπειλὰς τῶν ἐχθρῶν του. Μὲ ἀδιάσειστον πεποίθησιν δυνάμεθα νὰ γνωρίζωμεν σταθερῶς, ὅπως ὁ Ἐλισσαιὲ (Βασ. Β' 6:16), ὅτι "πλειότεροι εἶναι οἱ μεθ'ἡμῶν παρὰ τοὺς μετ'αὐτῶν".

Ἡ μελέτη τῶν συμβάντων ἑνὸς μακροῦ διαστήματος τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἱστορίας δεικνύει ὅτι ὅταν ἀσυνείδητα ἔθνη ἀγωνίζωνται νὰ αὐξήσουν τὰ ὑλικά των κτήματα καὶ δύναμιν μέσῳ ἀδίκων μέσων, γίνονται ἐν τέλει θύματα τῆς ἰδίας αὐτῶν ἀνηλεότητος. Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐδέποτε παραλυόμενος, ματαιούμενος, ἢ ἀνισόροπος, κρατεῖ πάντοτε. Ὁ κόσμος δὲν εἶναι εἰς τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ κακοῦ, οὔτε ἔχει διακοπῇ ἡ ἐνέργεια τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ. Πρέπει νὰ διανύσωμεν ὅλον τὸν δρόμον εἰς τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν καὶ εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψίν μας ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει πράγματι δύναμις χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν. "Οταν ἡ σκέψις συντάσσεται οὕτω μὲ τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ αἰωνίου Νοός, δὲν ὑπάρχει οὐδὲν πολὺ δύσκολον, πολὺ πολύπλοκον, ἢ πολὺ ἀπειλητικὸν διὰ νὰ φερθῇ εἰς ἁρμονικὴν διευθέτησιν ὑπὸ τοῦ τελείου νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Διὰ τῆς ὑπομονῆς πρέπει νὰ κατέχωμεν τὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς 'Αληθείας· καὶ ἡ 'Αλήθεια εἶναι συνειθισμένη νὰ περιμένῃ," μᾶς λέγει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς σελίδα 268 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα), καὶ προσθέτει ἀπὸ τοὺς Ψαλμοὺς (37:5), "'Ανάθες εἰς τὸν Κύριον τὴν ὁδόν σου, καὶ ἔλπιζε ἐπ'Αὐτόν, καὶ Αὐτὸς θέλει ἐνεργήσει."

Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι παν-ἐγκλεῖον "Ον, ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πάντοτε ἓν μὲ Αὐτόν, καὶ οὕτω εἶναι αἰωνίως ἀσφαλής. "Ας μὴ ὁλοισθήσωμεν ἀπροσέκτως εἰς τὸν ψευδῆ συλλογισμὸν τοῦ λεγομένου θνητοῦ νοός, ὅστις θὰ ἐδήλωνεν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι εἰς τὸ ἔλεος τοῦ κακοῦ. Πρέπει νὰ φυλάττωμεν τὴν πνευματικὴν ἡμῶν σκέψιν κινουμένην πάντοτε πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρὸς καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄνω, ἐὰν θέλωμεν νὰ προσφέρωμεν πραγματικὴν ὑπηρεσίαν κατὰ τὸν παρόντα ὑπεγερμὸν τοῦ κόσμου. Οἱ ὀξέως διανοούμενοι χρειάζονται, καὶ πρέπει νὰ προσπαθῶμεν πάντοτε νὰ διατηροῦμεν μίαν πνευματικὴν γαλήνην ἥτις δὲν δύναται νὰ διαταραχθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς κραυγῆς τοῦ ἀνάρθρου κακοῦ.

Σήμερον ἀναρίθμητοι γενναῖοι στρατιῶται καὶ ναῦται ἀποτείνονται πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν δι'ὑποστήριξιν καὶ προστασίαν. Καὶ αἱ προσευχαί των εἰσακούονται, διότι στρέφονται πρὸς τὸν Πλάστην των, αὐτὴν ταύτην τὴν πηγὴν ἀπάσης τῆς ὑπάρξεως, δηλαδὴ πρὸς τὸν αἰώνιον Νοῦν. Ὁ Θεὸς φροντίζει διὰ τὸ σύμπαν Του. Δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ ἀπορία τόσον ἐνοχλητική, οὔτε κίνδυνος τόσον ἀπειλητικός, οὔτε τόπος τόσον ἀπομεμακρυσμένος ὥστε ἡ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀκατάπαυστος φροντὶς καὶ προστασία τῶν ἰδίων Του νὰ μὴ δύναται νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ. Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν μᾶς ἐγκαταλείπει ποτέ. Πᾶς στρατιώτης τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ἂν τὸν φέρῃ τὸ καθῆκον, δύναται νὰ εἴπῃ μὲ ὑπερτάτην πεποίθησιν, μὲ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Ἰὼβ (23:10), "Γνωρίζει . . . τὴν ὁδόν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

They Played on A Grand Scale

EGYPT IS A fertile valley of rich river soil, low-lying, warm, monotonous, a slow-flowing river, and beyond, the limitless desert. Greece is a country of sparse fertility and keen, cold winters, all hills and mountains sharp cut in stone, where strong men must work hard to get their bread. And while Egypt submitted . . . Greece resisted and rejoiced and turned full-face to life. For somewhere among those steep stone mountains, in little sheltered valleys where the great hills were ramparts to defend and men could have security for peace and happy living, something quite new came into the world; the joy of life found expression. Perhaps it was born there, among the shepherds pasturing their flocks where the wild flowers made a glory on the hillside; among the sailors on a sapphire sea washing enchanted islands purple in a luminous air. At any rate it has left no trace anywhere else in the world of antiquity. In Greece nothing is more in evidence. The Greeks were the first people in the world to play, and they played on a great scale. All over Greece there were games, all sorts of games; athletic contests of every description: races—horse-, boat-, foot-, torch-races; contests in music, where one side outsung the other; in dancing. . . . They are embodied in the statues familiar to all, the disc thrower, the charioteer, the wrestling boys, the dancing flute players. . . .

If we had no other knowledge of what the Greeks were like, if nothing were left of Greek art and literature, the fact that they were in love with play and played magnificently would be proof enough of how they lived and how they looked at life. Wretched people, toiling people, do not play. Nothing like the Greek games is conceivable in Egypt or Mesopotamia. The life of the Egyptian lies spread out in the mural paintings down to the minutest detail. If fun and sport had played any real part they would be there in some form for us to see. But the Egyptian did not play. "Solon, Solon, you Greeks are all children," said the Egyptian priest to the Athenian. . . .

To rejoice in life, to find the world beautiful and delightful to live in, was a mark of the Greek spirit which distinguished it from all that had gone before. It is a vital distinction. The joy of life is written upon everything the Greeks left behind and they who leave it out of account fail to reckon with something that is of first importance in understanding how the Greek achievement came to pass in the world of antiquity.—From "The Great Age of Greek Literature," by EDITH HAMILTON. (New York: Norton.)

The Day I Made the Trip

YELLOW jasmine was blooming wild in the woods near Charleston. It wove a sun-gold mantle, rising and falling over the scrubby undergrowth on either side of the train. It was a local train which stopped as often as a city bus. Frequently there were people standing in the aisles from one station to another, but they seemed not to mind; they laughed and chatted with something of the celebrating spirit of a picnic or a hay ride.

* * *

The day I made the trip, I pushed over by the window to make room for a tall gaunt country woman with a little boy who got on at Ravenel. As soon as she was seated, she began telling me about the child, pointing out his father standing further up the aisle with two smaller children in his arms.

"He's a widower and he can't find anyone to take care of them," she told me. "A home was willing to take the two older ones, but they wouldn't take the baby and he won't separate them. He has to stay home with them all the time. I wanted to help him out; but I have ten of my own, and my husband thinks I should not take on any more work."

She talked as easily and as coolly as a flowing brook, and with such an impersonal interest in her story that it had none of the embarrassing quality of an intimate revelation from a stranger. To her, there were no strangers; she included those whom she met in her wide friendliness as naturally as she breathed. She seemed of no particular age. Her eyes were the sweet chill blue of a clear stream in winter. Like a stream also, she was swift and unwithholding, no long-drawn-out, lingering emotions, no dragging regrets, no choked-up places of grief, as she told simply and with keen relish of weddings and family reunions, of picnics with home-made ice cream, pear preserves, and crusty biscuits; church suppers in the flower-filled meadow, county fairs where her flowers, her quilts and her cakes had won awards. And canning time. No, they had scarcely noticed the rationing; they grew almost everything themselves.

* * *

I learned the names of her six cows—Martha, Bessie, Esther, and Claribelle, Nancy and Janet. When she called their names, each one would answer her out in the meadow. She told me how her little boy, now a sailor, raised a kid on a bottle and how it would stand up on its hind feet to drink the milk.

"It were a pretty thing," she sighed reminiscently. "But we had to get rid of it."

"How could you give up such a pet?"

"Well, it was always wandering into the house. We thought we could teach it by putting it out the window every time it came in; and it didn't like that, but it kept on coming in. And, every time it got loose, it ate up the neighbors' flowers and that caused lots of trouble."

She gathered up her parcels. "Just one more station before Savannah," she told me. The last I saw of her she was making her way through the crowd, two little tow-headed children clinging to her skirt.

* * *

New Orleans was my next stop, and we arrived there too late to make the connection for Texas. Not another train out until morning and no hotel rooms available. None of the sailors seemed to mind sitting up all night in the station. They formed a circle around a trim, pretty Navy nurse who sat demurely among them while they laughed and joked and asked if they should call her "Sir" because she was an officer.

When the morning train pulled in, there were seats for us all. Most of us were sleepy as we sped through Louisiana. I remember running along for some time beside a bayou where people were rowing, seeing some black and white cows in a swampy green meadow and the dreamlike stories a cattle man told me. He had traveled all over the world in his work with cattle, and could tell me of Chinese and Indian oxen and of South American snakes that can outrun the fastest horse.

* * *

In Texas, the fields were full of rose-pink poppies and delicate white ones on spikey silver stems. After I saw the shaggy, red ponies, their rough manes and tails tangling in the yellow daisies that grew profusely, I kept my nose glued to the window-pane. Under the big shade trees stood ponderous Brahma bulls. My friend told me they had first brought them from Asia and fostered and improved them. He had been sent from Washington to inspect some cattle, and soon we arrived at his station.

Outside the sun blazed. Everyone was quiet. The train was late; but few people complained, although most of them were going to visit sons or husbands at camps or else going home on furloughs. At last the sun went down. As night came, the train struck a cloud of sparks from the rails like a host of red-gold fireflies.

* * *

In Houston, I had two hours to wait for my next train. I sat down in the waiting-room beside a young girl, holding a sleeping baby bundled up in a blanket. A beautiful child. I delighted in it from its downy head to its tiny feet. When I asked where its mother was, the girl told me it was her baby. She had come all the way from Maine alone, with a three-months-old infant, and had had no trouble at all.

"She never cried on the train," she told me. "She has some pretty pink booties and some white ones I crocheted for her; these are her old ones."

After a time, I held the baby while Norma went to the telephone to locate her husband in a bomber squadron, somewhere out at the air-base. She had been waiting since four in the afternoon, but seemed to think nothing of the delay. "He's out on the line; he'll get here as soon as he can," was all she said. Her husband had never seen the baby. Patiently she sat waiting; but, when the telephone rang, I had to catch the child as she hurried to answer it. The baby stirred and stretched, opened her eyes; fell asleep again. Norma returned. It was not her husband.

At last a young soldier hurried in. I was holding the baby when Norma saw him and, though I did not look at them, I saw his hand upon her shoulder pressing her closer. Then she turned away, took the baby from me; and, holding it out to him, said simply: "Here is your baby."

Wordlessly, he received the pink bundle. The baby opened her eyes and stared gravely back at him. Norma tied a scarf around her hair and the two went out into the night, carrying the baby between them.

* * *

It was early morning before I reached my destination. The city sparkled through a faint gray haze of mist and rain. I had a long list of names and addresses of new friends and the suggestions they had volunteered.

How different it was from the days when you telephoned for a Pullman reservation and sat aloof and silent, reading a novel in solitary comfort with enough space for two, until you arrived at your destination. These friendly crowded times, in their urgency and their common need, have helped us to put aside our shyness, our prejudice, our reserve, so that we may be together simply and directly, learning to know each other in friendly understanding and affection.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

The Chestnut Tree

Behold
the chestnut from afar
set in a sky of azure blue. Green leaves,
white flowers;
a thing of beauty, shining in the sun.

That is not all—
draw closer, stand under its branches, gaze
into its depths. See pyramids of flowers
in tones of ivory splashed with pink, on leaves
that wave like eastern fans;
the songbirds in the branches, the light and
shade,
and the gentle breeze.
These things are there for the
ears that hear and the
eyes that see.

MARJORIE CARR

Reading Is a Means, Not an End

LO, A PARABLE! A certain man, having bought a large, elaborate, and complete manual of carpentry, studied it daily with much diligence and regularity. Now there were no cupboards in his house; his dining-table consisted of an arrangement of orange boxes, and he had scarcely a chair that was not a menace to the existence of the person who sat upon it. When asked why he did not set to work, and, by applying the principles of the manual, endeavor to improve the conditions of his life and of the lives of his wife and children, he replied that he was a student, and he plunged more deeply than ever into the manual of carpentry. His friends at length definitely came to the conclusion that though he was an industrious student, he was also a hopeless fool.

By which I wish to indicate that there is no virtue in study by itself. Study is not an end, but a means. I should blush to write down such a platitude, did I not know by experience that the majority of readers constantly ignore it. The man who pores over a manual of carpentry and does naught with it is a fool. But every book is a manual of carpentry, and every man who pores over any book whatever and does naught else with it is—deserving of an abusive epithet. What is the object of reading unless something definite comes of it? You would be better advised to play billiards. Where is the sense of reading history unless you obtain from it a clearer insight into actual politics and render yourself less liable to be duped by the rhetoric of party propaganda? Where is the sense of reading morals unless your own are improved? . . . Where is the sense of reading poetry or fiction unless you see more beauty, more passion, more scope for your sympathy, than you saw before?—From "Things That Have Interested Me," by ARNOLD BENNETT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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Normandie Floats Again as Salvagers Loose Grip of Hudson River Mud

Storm Provoked by Grandi Engulfed Him With Il Duce

Count of Mordano who did not, however, share fate of other Party leaders put under arrest, described as playing subtle political role in hopes he may lead some form of revived Fascist organization.

By Paul Cremona
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 9—The Fascist Party in Italy was dissolved less than two weeks ago, yet already there are signs some of the dislodged Fascist leaders are attempting to emerge from their short-lived isolation.

Foremost among them is Dino Grandi, Fascist Count of Mordano, who for some mysterious reason has not shared the fate of other prominent former Fascist leaders placed under arrest. He not only is still at liberty, but is reported to have already had two long interviews with King Victor Emmanuel, discussing with him Italy's grave political crisis.

Count Grandi, who is one of the most ambitious and astute of the former Fascist personalities apparently is playing a subtle political role in the hope he may revive in some form or other the dissolved Fascist Party and assume its leadership.

Nonconfidence Motion

It was Count Grandi who in the last historic session of the Fascist Grand Council on July 24 tabled a motion of nonconfidence in Mussolini. Object of the motion was to oust Il Duce and put Count Grandi in his place as Fascist Prime Minister. In this motion, which received 17 votes for, with 9 against and one abstention, Count Grandi did not mention the Fascist Party, which it was assumed would remain in existence with enhanced power but with a different leader.

But the crisis provoked by Count Grandi went far beyond what he had aimed at—namely, a change in the supreme military command and granting of wider powers to the King, the Fascist Grand Council, and the Fascist Parliament.

The King, who for 20 years had connived with Mussolini in the establishment of the Fascist dictatorship and in the suppression of constitutional liberties, dismissed Mussolini summarily.

Plans Went Awry

But much to surprise of Count Grandi, the Fascist Party went out with Mussolini—the same Fascist Grand Council which Count Grandi had turned against the Duce and Fascist Parliament, of which Count Grandi himself was speaker. Count Grandi's plot succeeded in bringing about the suppression of Fascism's root and branch, and Count Grandi himself was the chief victim of the political storm he had stirred up.

It is surprising and indeed disquieting to see this man, who today holds no official position whatsoever and represents nobody except a section of a political party which has been declared illegal, have lengthy conferences with the chief of state at the time of supreme national crisis for which he bears such a large responsibility.

Special Privileges

As holder of the highest Italian decoration—the Order of Annunziata—which was conferred on him during this war possibly for the part he had taken in paving the way for it, Count Grandi continues to enjoy certain rights and privileges such as access to the Sovereign.

Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, however, also are Knights of the Annunziata Order, but they both have been placed under lock and key and not allowed to call at the Royal Palace. Why this exception in favor of Count Grandi? What is Count Grandi up to?

Few persons outside Italy know Count Grandi's political antecedents and his political record. He has been looked upon merely as a popular Foreign Minister and still more popular Ambassador to Britain. But behind his charming manners, attractive smile, and lavish hospitality in London, Count Grandi was secretly concocting with Mussolini plans of aggressive wars against Ethiopia, Britain, and France.

Backed War on Ethiopia

I have it on best authority that when final decision on the Ethiopian campaign was to be taken by the Grand Council, it was Count Grandi who, with arguments on the weakness of the League of Nations and Britain, succeeded in securing the Council's support for Mussolini's first aggressive war.

A few months before the present war, Count Grandi caused a diplomatic sensation by delivering in the Italian Embassy in London a pro-Nazi speech fully indorsing Mussolini's Axis policy.

He attended the meeting of the Grand Council in December, 1939, at which Mussolini was given a free hand to implement the military alliance with Germany at the most opportune moment. He did not table at that time any nonconfidence motion against Mussolini.

Former Minister of Justice

Count Grandi was Minister of Justice in Mussolini's Cabinet when Fascist Italy declared war against Britain and France, invaded Greece, and joined Japan in war against the United States.

As Minister of Justice, he conferred upon Hans Frank, Nazi head of the General Government of Poland, an academic degree in recognition of his services in suppressing cultural institutions in Poland.

Recently Count Grandi collected in book form his speeches and dedicated the book to his sons as a reminder to them of Italy's war on Nazi Germany's side.

Reason for Shift

Count Grandi lost confidence in Mussolini and turned against him not because he was convinced Mussolini had betrayed Italy's real interests, but merely because this time Mussolini had failed to deliver the goods in the shape of resounding victories and instead had landed Italy in a disastrous position.

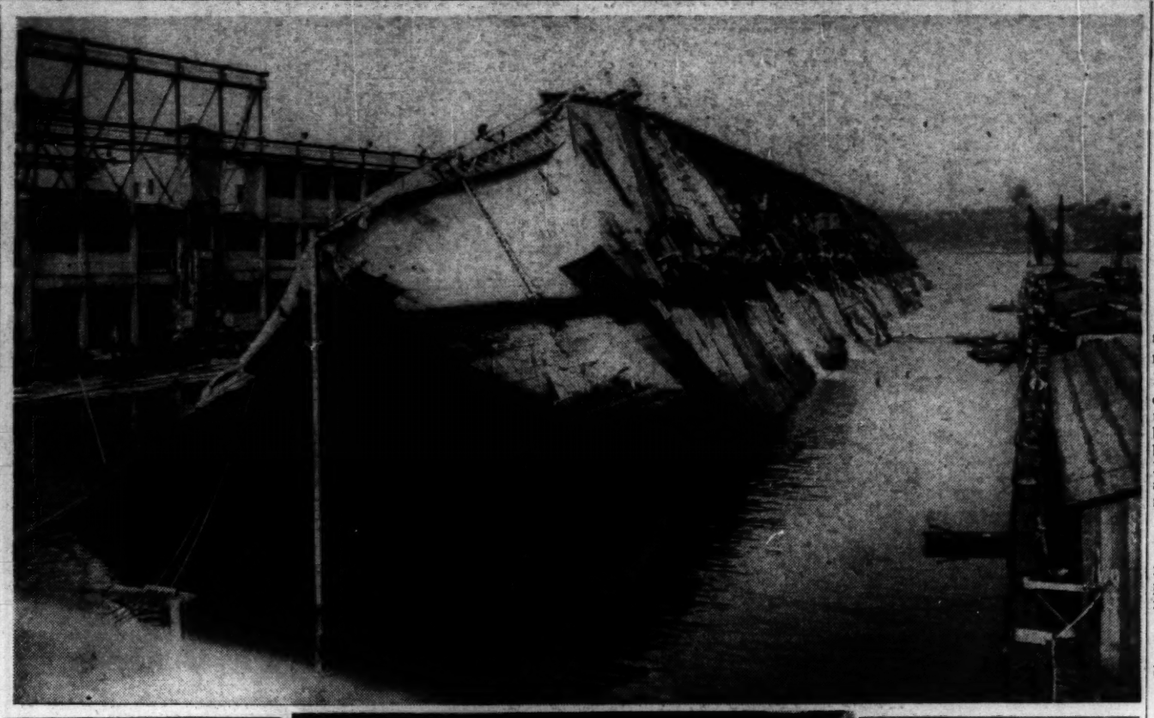
In home politics, too, Count Grandi was from the start a blind follower of Mussolini and a ruthless Fascist. Among his exploits was the destruction at Ravenna of Byron's Palace, where a local Socialist section was housed. At Bologna, he founded Lassalto, the second Fascist newspaper to appear in Italy.

Years before Mussolini's advent to power, this journal, edited by Count Grandi, incited the Black Shirts of Bologno Province to follow their leader, Count Grandi, in punitive expeditions against opponents of Fascism.

Leading Role

Count Grandi always played a leading role in Mussolini's inner council of trusted followers. In 1921, when, owing to its excesses, Fascism was losing ground rapidly and Mussolini himself was seriously considering dissolving the Party, it was Count Grandi who in the Rome Congress of the Fascist Party defended Fascism and saved Mussolini and the Party from fading out.

Count Grandi was amply rewarded by Mussolini for his services to the Fascist regime. He was made Undersecretary, Cabinet Minister, ambassador, President of the Chamber, and Count.



Axis Prisoner Finds It Hard To Leave U. S.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 9 (AP)—Sixteen out of 30,000 Axis prisoners of war interned in the Southwest have tried to escape, and every one has failed. Mexico is farther away than it looks on the map.

The Eighth Service Command here, with jurisdiction over prisoner-of-war camps in Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Texas, itemized, upon inqury by the Associated Press, this record:

Seven escaped recently from Camp Hood, Texas, two were caught in the camp, the other five within 10 days. One of the five had a crude map designed to show the way to Mexico, but he was walking in the opposite direction.

Three escaped last March near Roswell, New Mexico, one was killed by a rancher who found them trying to get away in his car. The other two were captured.

Two got loose from Camp Chafee, Ark. One was caught in 24 hours, the other in three days.

Two escaped at Madill, Okla., and were caught within three hours.

One escaped from Camp Hood July 24 and was caught the same day.

One escaped from Camp Claiborne, La., Aug. 6, and was caught the next day.

Those who entertain thoughts of escape fall back on old ruses. Two prisoners had themselves buried in crushed stone by their comrades. Another hid under a watertank wagon during a flood.

At another camp, prisoners tried tunneling.

Associated Press

The Normandie Rights Itself

Top shows the ship, now the U. S. S. Lafayette, with water pouring down its deck, as it reached an angle of 55 degrees at its pier in the Hudson River, New York, where it sank afterthe disastrous fire 18 month ago. Bottom: Night view of salvage operations, with the ship lying on its side. The liner's bow, the marker shows, rose from 8 feet above water to 36 feet.

Underground Groups in Italy Bring Peace Into the Open

By the Associated Press

The ambiguous assertion that Premier Pietro Badoglio now is studying the problem of "how to conduct the war to an honorable conclusion" was offered by the Italian press today as an explanation of the policies of the two-week-old Rome Government.

Dispatches to the Tribune de Geneve said the explanation was printed in a number of Rome papers on the heels of the 'Allied break-through in eastern Sicily and the renewal of massed air raids on Northern Italy.

Meanwhile, advices reaching Bern from Italy indicated that underground political parties agitating for peace are emerging into the open despite a ban on their activities.

Madrid dispatches said reports from Rome yesterday told of fresh peace disturbances in Bari, and declared that Italian troops had refused to obey when ordered to fire into a crowd of demonstrators. The troops were reported to have been marched to their barracks and replaced by others who broke up the demonstration.

Stockholm advices said that while rigid censorship continued to govern neutral correspondents in Italy, information reaching Swedish newspapers through private channels seemed to indicate that a new crisis in Italian affairs is brewing.

The Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera announced that Babuscio Rizzi, former Chief of Cabinet at Chigi Palace, was named Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican, succeeding Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Benito Mussolini.

"The appointment was highly agreeable to the Holy See," the newspaper said.

The German-controlled Paris Radio quoted a Rome report today as saying that Bruno Rossi, former Socialist and a metal trades union official, had been appointed commissioner for a new workers organization in Italy.

Under the heading "Grave Financial Situation," the Italian press published a report from the new Finance Minister, Domenico Bartolini, disclosing the country's debt for the first time in years. The report said the debt is now 405,823,000,000 lire.

[At the rate of exchange of one cent for the lira, set by Allied occupation authorities in Sicily, this would be equivalent to $4,058,230,000. The varying prewar rate of exchange was closer to five cents to the lira, however. At this rate the debt would be $20,291,150,000.]

Receipts in the year ending July 30 were given as 48,844,000,000 lire and expenses as 135,158,000,000, leaving a deficit of 86,174,000,000.

A French Radio broadcast reported today that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Minister of Justice and former Ambassador to London, would replace Foreign Minister Rafaele Guariglia as Ambassador to Ankara. There was no confirmation of the report.

A Stefani News Agency dispatch broadcast by the Rome Radio said Aug. 7 that martial law would be extended by royal decree to all Italy. The broadcast was recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

Plea in Italy for Strike Against War Is Reported

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Socialist Party in Italy has appealed to workers, farmers, and middle-class intellectuals to join in a general strike to force an end to Italy's participation in the war and abolition of the Monarchy, a dispatch from Chiasso near the Italian border said yesterday.

The Swiss newspaper Volksrecht said the resolution was printed in a Socialist newspaper and condemned Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, alleging that "behind the phantom of military symbols, all real organs of the Fascist dictatorship are retained and even strengthened."

The eight-point document, which Volksrecht said was obtained from "reliable sources' 'in Chiasso, urged all opposition groups to prepare an immediate strike to gain liberation of all political prisoners and internees; ending of the war; abolition of the monarchy; freedom of the press, and trade-union freedom.

The resolution outlined these eight points:

1. "Benito Mussolini's collapse was due mostly to the opposition of broad masses of the people to the dictatorship and the war. Dissolution of the ruling Fascist class came about under the threat of a popular rebellion."

2. "The Government of Badoglio is Fascism without Mussolini. The rejection of an amnesty, negation of the press . . . , continuation of the war, the declaration of allegiance to the three-power pact are enough to show its character."

3. "The attitude of the Italian Socialist Party toward the new regime can leave no doubt: we must [offer] the same opposition to it as toward Fascism."

4. "Liberal elemer , to which Badoglio entrusted leadership of the press in order to divert public opinion from the internal overthrow, never belonged to the anti-Fascist movement . . . . These so-called liberals represent nothing."

5. The demonstrations and strikes after Mussolini's fall were not a disclosure of a frightened horror or war but a "joyous outburst" to warn the generals and the King that "the fight on the inner front for democracy would be continued until complete victory."

6. The demand for immediate peace springs from rejection of Mussolini, Marshal Badoglio, and the King for unchaining a war against every interest of the Italian nation, plus the conviction that fate already has decided in a military fashion that a continuation only means the destruction of more life.

"Fascist monarchy deserves unconditional surrender . . . . We appeal to the democratic powers . . . that all peace-conference . . . negotiations will be on the basis of the Atlantic Charter."

7. "The historic task of re-establishing political freedom and a democratic republic" falls to the "working class, allied with the farmers and the middle-class intellectuals."

8. Conclusion: An appeal for a general strike to obtain these objectives.

Results of Home Front Law Enforcing Cause of Satisfaction to F.B.I. Head

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, expressed satisfaction today that law enforcement "has been able to keep the home front secure" despite wartime handicaps but warned that "dangerous days lie ahead."

Without specifically mentioning Detroit's race riots of June 21, Mr. Hoover said that a problem "rapidly reaching floodtide proportions" involved "civil violence, race riots and insidious campaigns against minority groups." He made his remarks in a speech prepared for the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"It is a national disgrace and a reflection upon all Americans," Mr. Hoover said, "that altercations between individuals can touch off community-wide conflagrations which are often seized upon by teen-age hoodlums of both sexes to indulge in depredations of all kinds against property and persons.

"The real trouble causing these public outbreaks lies underneath, and we of law enforcement have a right to expect that the situation be recognized and corrected by those civic forces directly charged with such responsibilities."

Mr. Hoover said that at a time when law enforcement agencies were taxed more than ever the turnover in police personnel had assumed "alarming proportions," as high as 60 per cent in some cities, and that the "danger point" had been reached.

End of Duce Road Put Into New Street Name

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 9

A Rome dispatch radiocast Aug. 7 by the Swiss Radio and recorded by the Associated Press said the Rome "Street of October 28th" would be renamed the "Street of July 25th."

The first date marked the March on Rome and the beginning of Fascist rule in Italy; the second the fall of Mussolini.

No 'Budget' Plan For Shor's Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Toots Shor's restaurant, a meeting place here of celebrities of stage, screen and the sports world, Aug. 7 lost all its ration points for meats, fats, fish and cheese until it makes up what the Office of Price Administration called a 103,193-point deficit.

The OPA action against Shor's place was made in Washington on an appeal taken by Mitchell Jelline, chief district OPA enforcement attorney here, from an earlier suspension order. The earlier order, issued in New York, permitted Shor to make up the so-called deficit at the rate of at least 9,000 ration points a month.

The new ruling held there was nothing in the OPA regulations to permit monthly repayment of ration point deficits, adding that "such an amortization theory . . . substantially changes the entire rationing plan."

The charge against the restaurant was that between last April and June 26 it accepted delivery of foodstuffs calling for 103,193 points that it did not have on hand.

A spokesman for Shor said the restaurant would do the best it could on unrationed foodstuffs.

Ramirez Nails Fascist Plans For Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gen. Pedro Ramirez, President of Argentina, told a press conference yesterday that he was "a little fed up" with defamations of his Government and declared it was "impossible an Argentine military man would aspire to see his country modeled after dictatorships or similar regimes."

"Perhaps some youth, some citizen, might have ideas of that character, believing they suit this country," he added. "But an Argentine official, much less a General of the nation, could never express himself in that manner.

"Liberty is something too beautiful to think about losing."

The statement was made after his return from Rosario where he reaffirmed his democratic intentions. The remarks obviously were inspired by rumors and stories abroad that the Government is seeking to turn to Fascist forms.

Addressing a rural exposition in Rosario, the President said his Government plans to "renovate" the Argentine governmental structure.

"Our sworn oath will be compiled with and the people will not be deceived," he said earlier in an impromptu speech to the crowds who came to welcome him as he arrived in Argentina's second largest city.

In his prepared address the President said there had been attempts to disparage the Revolutionary Government through rumors "attributing to this Government and the armed forces which back it ideologies, political systems or plans for military dictatorship completely foreign to our mould."

The President said Argentina must reinforce its friendly relations with the peoples of America "with whom we feel united in an inseperable manner through our historic tradition and community of ideals and interests."

Glass Urges Dropping Politics And Proceeding With the War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and frequent critic of New Deal domestic policies, has asked the American people to "adjourn politics and proceed with the war."

In a formal statement which he said was issued in response to newspapermen's requests for his views on the war, the veteran legislator deplored what he calltd "name-calling, attempted political throat-cutting and disparagement" of President Roosevelt and added:

"There are many honest differences of opinion about domestic policies of the Administration and no one is asking anybody to forego them; but in view of the President's great achievements in the conduct of the war and foreign relations, from the trading of 50 over-age destroyers for air bases up to this very minute of victories in Sicily and Munda Bay, it does seem to me that he has the right to expect and to receive unified support."

"As one who has never hesitated or pulled his punches in his criticism of the President and his Administration when I thought they were wrong," Senator Glass continued, "I think I have the right to make a confession that I am one of those old-fashioned Americans who believes that poiltics should stop at the water's edge."

The Virginia Senator, whom the President has referred to fondly as the "unreconstructed rebel," pleaded:

"Let us have pleas for economy, yes; for efficiency, yes; but let us have unity. As Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico so eloquently said recently, 'America united is American invincible.' Don't let it be America divided. Let us concentrate on the war and curtail its duration—shortening it even a day saves lives, blood, tears and treasure."

At the outset, Senator Glass said:

"There is one very noticeable thing about the war news that gives me real concern. In America, the discussion of politics is understood, but it is not in the rest of the world.

"Name-calling, attempted political throat-cutting and disparagement of the President of the United States, is deplorable. In the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt is head of a political party; true, but likewise, he is President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of all of its armed forces.

"The prestige of the American people, so vital in its dealings with other nations in this critical hour, should not be cheapened by petty partisan politics. The conventions are a year away. The election itself is 15 months away.

"The tom-toms of the next presidential campaign ought not to be allowed to drown out the successful battle music from the war fronts. Let us adjourn politics and proceed with the war. At least, we might ask an armistice from the forces of contention and a diversion of their energies to the winning of the war.

"We are officially informed that through some unknown condition production of war material has fallen below estimates. Whether this is due to absenteeism or indifference, or over-confidence, I do not know, but if the recognized leading political minds of the country would stress more interest in the war, production would not slacken; the output would materially increase."

Onetime French 'Queen' Soon Ready for Refitting

Righting of vessel swept by fire 18 months ago hailed as one of greatest operations of its kind in history; Supervisor of huge task says refitting, a nine-month job, will cost U. S. about $20,000,000.

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The steamship Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, is today afloat—not proudly atop the waves, as when queen of the French merchant fleet it used to steam into New York Harbor with flags waving and whistles blowing, but in triumph over the Hudson River mud that claimed it after it was swept by fire 18 months ago.

Acclaimed as one of the greatest marine salvage operations in history, actual righting of the Normandie began Aug. 7 and by 3:30 p. m. yesterday it was out of the mud, resting lightly on the bottom, and a center marking line gauging the height of the vessel's bow had moved up to 43.6 feet. There has been little change in its position since that time.

Capt. Bernard E. Manseau, supervisor of salvage for the United States Navy, estimated that it would only be a question of six weeks to two months before the big vessel would be ready for refitting for sea duty.

$20,000,000 Job

About $20,000,000 will have to be spent to refit it as a troop transport, a job that will take another nine months.

Seen from a catwalk built alongside the West Side Highway and overlooking the slip, the name "Normandie" could be made out on the big vessel's bow through the now-eroded gray paint put on when it was taken over by the United States. There is a wide black ribbon of oil and mud around the side and part of the top of the vessel marking the water line whilethe river had it in its toils.

From the top of the onetime luxury craft, which is still sharply inclined downward, water gushes out by the thousands of gallons an hour, cascading down the deck into the Hudson River. Catwalks and structures run the whole vessel's length.

A temporary pier has been constructed out of barges in between the two permanent structures to aid in operations. Work on the big craft has been going on night and day ever since it succumbed to the flames and slowly sidled into the mud on Feb. 9, 1942.

Essentially Afloat

"At the present time Captain Manseau told reporters, "the ship is essentially afloat. Buoyancy and weight being equal, she is just about touching bottom.

"There is no doubt that our 18 months of work and the millions that went into the job were well spent. The Lafayette, as the Normandie is known now, will float again."

Asked by a reporter if the Navy "had a ship again," the Captain replied:

Hull as Good as Ever

"We've certainly got a good hull; it's as good as it ever was."

Thousands of persons lined the mile-long stretch on Boulevard East in Weehawken, N. J., yesterday to watch the raising of the great craft. Other thousands also visited the waterfront on this side of the river, but were seeing nothing because view of the vessel was cut off by a big fence.

An observation platform built parallel with the West Side Highway was, however, filled to capacity with the wives of Navy officers and of men employed by Merritt, Chapman & Scott in the salvage operations. Admission to the platform was by special Navy pass.

Covered With Mud

When the port side of the Normandie rose to view from the bed of the river for the first time since it rolled over on its side during the fire on Feb. 9, 1942, it was covered with mud from the river bottom. The 79,000-ton hull rose slowly from the grasp of the mud as scores of pumps sucked out water in steady sreams.

A Navy Commander who declined to permit his name to be used and who had been aboard the great ship when it caught fire told reporters:

"As bad as I felt when I watched her topple over that night, I feel a corresponding degree of elation today at seeing her come back again. When she went over, I had a feeling that nothing humans could do could stop her or set her right again. Now I feel that there's nothing humans cannot do if they set their hearts to it."

He said raising of the once luxury vessel which captured many blue ribbons for record transatlantic sailings was a tribute to the United States Navy and to "Yankee ingenuity."

Steel Cables in Place

As the one-time queen of the seas left its bed of river mud, pairs of two-inch steel cables run from stem to stern of the vessel and from there to shore were kept taut. They were not used to pull the ship upright, but to keep the hull in place and under control as it cleared the river bottom.

Philip Langenstein, a retired railroad machinist of Albany, read in local newspapers on Aug. 7 that there was a possibility of the Normandie's being refloated yesterday, so he "grabbed a train and came to New York to see the historic event." Captain Manseau provided him with a special pass and a Navy escort to enable him to watch the work from the catwalk at the French Line pier.

"This is the most magnificent thing I have ever seen," Mr. Langenstein said. "I had come to the conclusion that she would have to be broken up for scrap, but now I am delighted to see she is being saved."

Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, in command of the Eastern Sea Frontier, and Patrick Walsh, City Fire Commissioner, also paid brief visits to watch the progress.

Naval spokesmen said the salvaging operation had cost slightly more than $3,050,000 up to the present time and that it will cost another $750,000 before the hull is ready for refitting. The vessel originally cost $59,000,000.

More than half of the 100,000 tons of water that has held the big vessel to the bottom of the slip has now been pumped out.

Captain Manseau has voiced the belief that the Normandie's main turbines and auxiliary machinery would be found in good condition after cleaning, despite the long immersion. When all the water is out, the vessel will still have a 10-degree list because of the mud and other debris inside that will have to be cleaned out, he said.

"More Than Happy"

"The job right now is progressing as planned and all those concerned are more than happy about the successful outcome," he declared.

"When the ship capsized, there were many unknown conditions, all vitally affecting the question as to whether or not the ship could be refloated."

On the wall of Captain Manseau's office is an aptly worded framed placard reading:

"Difficult things we do immediately: the impossible takes a little longer."

Argentine Dispute Settled by Duel

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 9 (AP)—Former Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda and Santiago Diaz Vieyra, Editor of the newspaper Cabildo, settled a dispute in the dueling field Aug. 7 with Señor Diaz Vieyra an easy winner.

Señor Damonte Taborda, former chairman of a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, received a superficial wound in the right forearm and the duel director ended the affair, fought with double-edged pointed swords, within 30 seconds of its start.

The dispute arose over newspaper criticisms of Señor Damonte Taborda, who replied with an open-letter attack on the editors of Cabildo, El Pampero and La Bandera Argentina. Señor Diaz Vieyra, a champion swordsman, challenged him to duel.

Police prevented the first scheduled meeting Aug. 6.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 290,760
1943 volume to date 202,528,890
1942 volume to date 61,622,478

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1.15g	16	18¼	10¼	18¼	
Adams-Millis 3½g	3	31	30¾	31	+1
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	5	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	19	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	26	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	4	23	22½	22½	+ ½
Alleg pf $30 ww	27	24½	23	24	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud 5 1.05g	7	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
Allen Indust (3xw)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	153½	152½	152½	— ⅜
Allied Strs .45g	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	15	37⅜	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g	6	64⅜	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	3	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	35	35	35	
Am Cable & Rad	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	85½	85	85	
Am Can pf (7) ♦	30	184	184	184	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	36¾	36	36	+ ½
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	72	71⅜	71⅜	
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) ♦	10	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Am Cryn Sug ½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Cryn S pf 6 ♦	20	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅞
Am Encaus Tilling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am European .15g	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Export L (1g)	22	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	43	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	1	66	66	66	—1
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	1	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	23	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	66½	66	66½	+ ½
Am Ice	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½ ♦	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½st	4	56	55½	55½	+1½
Am M & Fdy .40g	2	14½	14¼	14½	
Am Ma & Met ½xw	3	3⅝	8½	8¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 ♦	20	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
Am Pow & Light	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	12	40⅞	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	15	39⅛	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	22	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	7	14	13¾	13	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½ ♦140		66	65½	65½	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14	14	14	
Am Seating ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	4	39¼	39	39	— ¼
Am Smelt pf 7 ♦	30	159	159	159	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	2	39½	39	39½	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	4	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores (3½g)	2	14	13¾	14	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	153¾	152⅞	153¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	♦12	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	220	145¾	145¾	145¾	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	3	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	3	120½	120	120	—1
Am Water Works	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	71	71	71	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	34	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
Anac W&C ½g ♦110		25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	42½	42½	42½	
Armour Ill	23	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	68½	68	68½	— ¼
Armstrong Ck ¾g	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	14	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	30	94	93½	94	
Assd DG 2pf 7 ♦	10	86	86	86	+1
Associates Inv 1½g	1	38⅛	38⅛	38½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	29	58	56½	57½	+1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1¾g	10	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
Atl Refining .55g	5	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 ♦	50	110½	110½	110½	—1
Atlas Corp (3½g)	9	11⅜	11	11¾	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 2¼g ♦	50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	44	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct 3¾g	6	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
Balt & Ohio	32	6⅝	6½	6½	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	10	9⅞	10	
Barber Asphalt	4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	7	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aircraft	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Beldg-Hem. (.80)	4	11	10⅞	11	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	16	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½
Benef Ln L (.60g)	3	16	15½	15½	— ¾
Best Foods (.80g)	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Beth Steel 4½g	14	59⅜	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	— ⅛
Bigelow-San 1½g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Bloomingd 4½g ♦	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	18	45	44⅝	44¾	
Bon Ami A 4 ♦	30	95½	95½	95½	
Borden Co (.90g)	22	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	27	32½	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Bower Roll Bear 1g	3	35	35	35	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	32	32	32	
Bridgeport Br ½g	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
Brunswick-B 3¼g	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	9	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	16	6½	6⅜	6½	
BuddMfg 5pf .83⅓	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf ♦	30	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¾
Budd Wheel (¼g)	3	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	+1
Burling Mill 1.10g	6	27¼	27¼	27½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	10	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Bush Terminl .20g	14	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bush TB pf1¾st ♦	70	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
Butte Cop&Z 1¼g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	3	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 ♦	40	77	77	77	— ½
Calif Pack (1½)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	7	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Canadian Pacific	8	9	8⅞	9	
Cannon Mills (2)	4	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Capitol Adm A	1	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Carc C & O (5) ♦	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Carpenter Sti 1½g	1	27	27	27	—1
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	107	107	107	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48	47	47	—1½
Celanese Corp (1g)	6	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	10	127	127	127	+1
Celotex Corp (½)	7	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	
Cent Aguirre 2½g	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½ ♦	50	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Certain-teed 6 pf ♦	50	56	55¾	56	+ ½
Champ P&F pf6 ♦	120	107	107	107	+1
Checker Cab	3	28	28	28	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	8	45	44⅝	44¾	
Chi & E Ill	2	7¼	7	7	
Chi&E I Ill A 1.59g	8	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½sk	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½xw	3	13½	13½	13½	
Childs Co	5	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	27	75¾	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City&F pf 6½ ♦	10	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
City Stores	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g ♦	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	39	38½	38½	— ½
Cluett Peabody 1g	3	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
Coca-Cola (3)	7	112½	112	112	
Coca-Cola A 3 ♦	10	64½	64½	64½	+2½
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	33	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
Col & South	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Col & So 1pf ♦	300	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Comm G & E	12	3¼	3½	3½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
Col G&El 5pf 5 ♦	20	62	62	62	—2
Colum Pict (½xw)	13	14¾	14	14½	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	6	39¾	39½	39½	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	5	42¾	42	42	— ¼
Comi Solvents .30g	18	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	88	¾	¾	¾	
Com & Sou pf (3t)	10	63	62	(2½	— ½
Conwith Ed 1.05g	46	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Consol Cigar 1½st	3	20	20	20	— ¼
Cons Coppermine	21	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	26	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Cons Film I pf ½xt	1	15¼	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	15¾	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	16	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Consln P pf 4½ ♦	20	102	102	102	— ⅛
Container Corp ½g	3	20	1	19⅞	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	9	33	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	14	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	43	5½	5⅜	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
Cont Steel (½gg)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cop'wd S pf 2½ ♦	110	52½	52	52½	+ ½
Corn Prod (2.60)	12	59½	58½	59	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 ♦	50	182½	182½	182½	—1½
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	15	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	♦220	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
Crosley Corp 1½g	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ½ag	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 ♦	20	58¾	58¾	58¾	—1½
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾xw	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	108	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	30	77½	77¼	77½	—2¾
Curtiss-Wright 1a	48	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer 3½	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	6	36½	36	36½	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Deisel-Wem-G ¾g	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
Del Lack & West	14	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 ♦	250	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
Dixie C A 2½ ♦	30	43	43	43	
Doehler Die C ¾g	3	28¼	28¼	28½	— ⅛
DomeMines hl.20g	5	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	60	59½	60	
Dow Chem (3)	1	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	+ ¾
du Pont deN (2g)	5	145¼	145	145	— ¼
DugLight 1pf 5 ♦	20	118½	118½	118½	
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	158½	155	155	—4½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	34	34	34	
Elec Boat (3½g)	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	27	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	67	66⅝	67	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	9	71	69½	71	— ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40	40	40	
Eng Pub Service	25	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 ♦	50	80	80	80	+1¾
Erie RR (½gg)	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Erie RR ct ½gg	45	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	8	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	9	6½	6	6	— ⅜
Evans Products	5	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Fedl&Traction ¾g	3	16	16	16	— ½
Fed M&Smelt .2g	4	23¾	23½	23½	
Fed Mogul (1)	6	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	6	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Fed D S pf 4¼ ♦	20	93	92	92	—1½
Ferro Enam ¼g	3	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ½
Fid P Fire I.1.60a	5	47½	47¼	47¼	
Firest T&R 2½g	10	36¼	36	36	—1
Firest T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	4	37½	37	37½	— ¼
Flintkote ½gg	21	19¾	19	19	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 1g	4	31½	31	31	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Food Mach .70g	3	47⅞	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
Gabriel Co .(20g)	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell 1¼g ♦	250	24	23½	24	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .35g	19	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g		43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
Gen Cb pf 5¼sk ♦	10	83½	83½	83½	—1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.20g	6	40¾	40¾	40½	
Gen G & El A	38	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors 1½g	55	51⅛	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	130⅛	130	130	
Gen Out Advert	3	5½	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec Eq ½g	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	4	7	7	7	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	19½	19½	19½	+1
Gen Real&Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Shoe ¾ag	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½sk ♦	60	80	78½	79½	+1½
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Gen T & Rub ½ag	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	3	7⅞	7½	7¾	
Gimbel Bros .30g	5	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
Glidden Co (.60g)	3	19	18¾	19	
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½a	11	37½	37	37	+ ¼
Goodyear Tire 1¼ag	16	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105¾	105½	105½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
Granite C S 17½pg	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	9	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½ag	3	24	24	24	
Gt West S pf 7 ♦	150	150	150	150	+ ⅜
Green (H L) (2a)	6	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	12	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	13	13	13	
Grum Air En 1g	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	
Guantan Sug pf ♦	50	124½	122½	124½	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Gulf Oil 1	40	47⅞	47¾	47¼	— ¼
Hall Print (1)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Hayes Indust .15g	6	6	6	6	
Hayes Mfg	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 ♦	20	105	105	105	—1
Hercules Powd (1g)	3	76	76	76	
Hollander&Son ¾ag	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Holly Super (1)	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
Homestake Mining	34	38½	36⅞	38½	+1¼
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	3	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Household pf 5 ♦	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Houston Oil	14	7½	7¼	7¼	
Howe Sound (3)	2	32⅞	22⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	14	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (¼2)	8	26½	26¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	15	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Huss Motor	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	15	12¼	11¾	11⅞	
Ill Central pf	8	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	2	16	16	16	
India Rayon (2)	1	17	17	17	
Inger-Rand 4½ag	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Inland Steel (3g)	3	92¼	52⅛	52½	— ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	6	72	72	72	
Intercon Rubber 1a	32	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Interlake Iron ½ae	5	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	162	162	162	+1
Int Harvester (2)	9	66	65½	65½	— ½
Int Harv pf (7) ♦	30	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Mining	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Int Nick Can (2)	17	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7 ♦	40	135½	135½	135½	
Int Paper	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Int Rys Cent Am	100	2	1½	1½	
Int Salt (1g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	138	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Int T & T ltr ct	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Intertype Corp ½ag	2	15	15	15	
Jervis (WB) (.60g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1g	4	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅜
Johns-Man pf 7 ♦	30	134½	134	134½	+ ½
Jones&L Stl 1½ag	7	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Jones&L St pf B 5	1	70½	70½	70½	
Kalam St&F (.60)	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Kan City South	6	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Kaufmann pf 5 ♦	4	103	103	103	+ ¼
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½ag	2	13½	13½	13½	
Kennecott Cop 1g	10	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W ½g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	4	23¼	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	♦1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Lambert Co (1½)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Lane Bryant (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	— ½
Lehigh P C pf 4 ♦	40	115	115	115	—4
Leh Val RR (1a)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	
Lehman Corp 1a	4	29½	29½	29½	
Lerner Stores (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	15	7	6⅞	7	
Liggett&Myers (3

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Radio Corp. 6 Months Net 23.9c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Radio Corp. of America and subsidiaries reported net income of $4,918,794 for the first half of 1943, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 23.9 cents a common share, compared with $4,996,017, or 24.4 cents a common share, for the like period last year.

Provision for federal income taxes was $14,204,800 for the first six months of this year against $9,434,700 in the similar period of 1942.

Paramount Pictures, Inc., reported net earnings of $7,287,000, or $1.97 a common share, for the six months ended July 3, compared with $5,823,000, or $1.58 a common share for the like period last year. Recent net included $1,374,000 representing the company's share in combined undistributed earnings of partly owned nonconsolidated subsidiaries. The share was $1,026,000 in the similar period of 1942.

General American Transportation Co. reported for the June quarter net income of $1,068,317, equal to 1.02 $ share on the capital stock, compared with $627,849, or 60 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1942.

Ohio Oil Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $6,432,526, equal to 97 cents a capital share, against $5,483,194, or 79 cents a share, in the like period a year ago.

Parke, Davis & Co. announced net income in the six months to June 30 was $3,968,764, equal to 80 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,149,165, or 64 cents a share, in the like months of 1942

Sinclair Oil Corp. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $9,536,952, equal to 76 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $8,423,448, or 65 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

The White Motor Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit, subject to renegotiation, of $1,814,454 after charges, taxes of $10,240,000 and a reserve of $2,150,000 for peace-time adjustments. This was equal to $2.90 a share on the capital stock and compared with profit of $590,003, or 94 cents a share, in the first half of 1942, when taxes amounted to $7,199,000 and a reserve of $250,000 was set up.

Square D Co., makers of electrical and machinery products, reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,-165,175, equal to $2.65 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,548,178, or $3.57 a share, in the first part of 1942.

Hintkote Co. reported net earnings for the 28 weeks ended July 17 of $979,929, after taxes and charges, equal to 54 cents per common share, compared to $601,331, or 85 cents per share in the same period last year.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income of $2,-294,499 for the six months ended July 3, or $1.28 a share, compared with $2,005,-910, or $1.17 a share, for the like 1942 period.

Phelps Dodge Corporation reported for six months ended June 30 net income, after charges, taxes and depreciation but before depletion, amounted to $6,777,739, equal to $1.34 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $5,532,996, or $1.09 a share, in the first half of 1942.

Stone & Webster and subsidiaries reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $736,544, equal to 35 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $698,565, or 33 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

United Drug, Inc., reported for three months ended June 30 net profit of $728,-125, equal to 52 cents a share on the common stock, comapred with $491,499, or 35 cents a share, in the like months of 1942

Briggs Manufacturing Company and its domestic subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,236,580.18 for the second quarter ending June 30. This is equal to 63 cents a share. It compares with $1,010,995 or 52 cents a share for the like quarter a year ago.

Continental Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported today net income for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $6,857,965, equal to $1.46 a share, compared with $5,-923,430 or $1.26 a share earned in the first half of 1942. For the quarter ended June 30 the net income was figured at $3,522,489, equal to 75 cents a share, against $2,379,265 or 51 cents a share shown for the second quarter of 1942.

The Coca-Cola Co. reported that for the quarter ended June 30 its surplus available for common stock was $7,282,869, equal to $1.82 a share. This compared with $6,-834,191 or $1.71 a common share in the second quarter of 1942. For the first six months of 1943 earnings for common were $11,408,491, equal to $2.85 a share, against $11,033,388 or $2.76 a share in the first half of last year.

Wheat, Rye Prices Decline on Selling

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Selling pressure entered grain pits in larger volume today and losses of a cent or more were recorded in wheat and rye, the September delivery of the latter grain falling below the $1.00 level for the first time since last June. Oats were off major fractions.

Houses with eastern connections were selling rye, and traders thought some liquidation was connected with the uncertain political situation in Germany and Italy. The slump in wheat reflected increased marketings in the northwest, where harvest is expanding. Liberal country offerings of cash corn, totaling over 100,000 bushels, depressed oats.

Railroads May Be Cash Rich, Equipment Poor at War's End

Second of two articles on the wartime railroad economy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indications are that the postwar economy (which may turn out in retrospect to have already arrived) may find the railroads reeking with cash but sagging with worn-out equipment. As things are going they may emerge from the war cash-rich and rolling-stock-poor.

The happy fiscal side of the contrast was indicated in the previous article. The railroads, having had excess pre-war capacity to use, having temporarily inherited the coastwise shipping business, and having had a large invested-capital shelter from the excess profits tax base as well as handsome losses available for carry-over against taxable excess profits, have piled up very large earnings. With the railroad equipment people tied up making tanks, the roads have been unable to put much of this money into new equipment, and so it has piled up in the form of cash.

Hence have developed two novelties in railroad finance. For one, the Class 1 roads, as a whole, now have well over $3,000,000,000 in current assets of which well over $2,000,000,000 is probably in cash. Such a working capital position is unprecedented in American railroad finance. And secondly, the roads' usual procedure, of ramming up the maintenance during good earnings' periods, has been reversed, and despite lush earnings both maintenance and replacement are subnormal.

This, in fact, makes the reported earnings considerably higher than they should be, in contrast to the usual situation in which good-time earnings are generally understated as the roads make the dollars out of earnings into making up deferred maintenance in order to give themselves a protective camouflage against the inevitable impact of railroad labor demands for a share in earnings increases.

Operating Achievements

The railroads' operating achievements since Pearl Harbor have been truly something to write home about. With far fewer cars and engines than in World War I they have hauled far more traffic. The figures tell the story quickest.

	1918	1942
Locomotives	61,000	41,000
Freight Cars	2,200,000	1,700,000
Billion ton-miles of freight hauled	408	640
Passenger Cars	54,000	40,000
Billion passenger-miles	43	54

These figures could be used as a potent argument in favor of private operation (today) against government operation (in the last war), though such an argument would fail to take into account the advance in the art of railroading. But the contrast is nearly as sharp between what the roads are doing in war and what they did in the last full peace-time year before the defense program started. With virtually the same equipment here is how they have stepped up the mileage.

	Revenue Freight ton miles (billions)	Passenger Miles (billions)
1939	333	22.6
1940	373	23.7
1941	474	29.4
1942	640	54.0

But there is, of course, a limit to all things. Though repeated prophecies that the roads could not carry the load increase have proved false, such prophecies are again being made and this time with more weight.

Strain on Trucking

The particular worry at the moment arises out of the heavy strain which the war is placing on the country's highway trucking system. It was partly because of the growth of this system that the roads have been able to turn in their extraordinary performance, because in pre-war days the trucks took a good deal of business away from the roads.

This left the roads with excess capacity. It also left their lines clearer for an expansion in long-distance through-traffic, since what the trucks took away was short-haul traffic which would have clogged the lines if capacity operation was called for—as it now has been. But today there is danger that considerable of this highway traffic may have to go back to the rails for the simple reason that the country's commercial highway trucking system is burdened to the breaking point.

There are about 4,600,000 trucks, but the burden falls on the 600,000 used for hire. (About 1,000,000 are owned by farmers, about 3,000,000 more privately and not for hire.) These for-hire trucks are now over-burdened and under-maintained. Since Pearl Harbor the manufacture of trucks for other than military use has been stopped. Trucks (and busses) are not built for as long life as railroad rolling stock. The trucking people face serious manpower shortages.

The point where trouble is feared is particularly in the haulage of perishable fruit and vegetable crops—which means chiefly in the Pacific southwest. The railroads have not been able to get additional refrigerator cars. The trucks have specialized in short-haul perishable cargoes. As Director of Defense Transportation Joseph Eastman warned in July, "With the load they are now carrying, the railroads could not now take this freight back without disaster. The fact is . . . that (this) is the kind of freight to which railroad services is least well adapted."

Equipment Boom

The well-heeled but overloaded condition of the railroads foreshadows boom business for the railroad equipment people as soon as the pressure of war is relaxed. This change-back or re-conversion may be already under way; one of the big locomotive builders was recently converted back at WPB orders from the making of tanks to the building of locomotives again.

Big postwar rail equipment business is indicated for many reasons. Not only are the roads unable at present to get anything like adequate replacements. They made inadequate replacements in the 1930's. Nearly half of the locomotives now in use were built before World War. I. Forty per cent of the freight cars now in use are over 20 years old. The advances of recent years in the art of locomotive and freight car construction are only barely reflected in the present rolling stock. Over 1,000,000 freight cars are not yet converted to the new-type air-brakes whose gradual installation was begun ten years ago. At present the railroads are keeping their freight cars on the road with handy-andy patchwork and a "lick and a promise." This year they are to get only 800 new locomotives (five per cent of the 40,000 now in service) and 20,000 new freight cars (11 per cent of the 1,700,000 now in service).

Foreign Demand

In addition, the railroad equipment people may be called on after the war to produce rolling stock not only for the United States but a good part of the rest of the world, too. The RAF is now busy blowing up European locomotives which will have to be replaced. Russia, China, and South America may want American locomotives and freight cars.

The railroad equipment industry, which never was a clear-cut industrial category, anyway, is already much changed and will be much more changed after the war. The old-line equipment builders have learned how to make tanks and a great many other things and have gotten out of the habit of looking to the railroads for their principal market (which meant waiting around in hard times for business which never materialized). So some of them will go into other businesses.

On the other hand, many newcomers are likely to appear in the business. General Motors is the biggest maker of Diesel locomotives, General Electric may be a big maker of electric locomotives. Henry Kaiser promises or threatens to get into the freight-car-building business after the war. And so on.

(Concluded)

New Tax Plan May End Filing For Millions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A partial cure for the annual March 15 epidemic of decimal-point jitters may be the first big accomplishment of a new drive to simplify the nation's revenue laws, Congressional tax authorities disclosed today.

The Capitol Hill staff of tax experts is working on a plan which, if made law, would erase the necessity for some 30,000,000 persons to file individual income tax returns.

This is the number of taxpayers whose approximate income tax liability is discharged through the 20 per cent withholding levy against wages and salaries, which became effective July 1 by the pay-as-you-go law.

Escape Perplexities

In the future, if the plan works out, they would escape the March 15 perplexity of gross income, earned income, deductions, exemptions and intricate calculations, filing returns only if they wanted to claim refunds under extraordinary exemptions or to check on whether their employers were turning in their tax money to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

However, such a simplification law would not remove the requirements of returns by some 15,000,000 other persons with incomes above the withholding levy (that is above the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax level), and for those with incomes of more than $100 a year from sources other than wages and salaries.

Pressure is being brought upon members of Congress from varied sources for a reduction in what the critics term "the oppressive paper work" now required of the taxpayer.

To this end, some groups are proposing that the withholding levy be designated as the normal tax rate, replacing the present normal tax (6 per cent), first bracket surtax (13 per cent) and victory tax (5 per cent).

The 20 per cent withholding levy (after family status allowances) now is not a tax in itself, but a means of pay period deductions from wages and salaries against actual taxes as embraced in the 1942 Revenue Act.

While the Washington tax authorities appeared to regard a paring down of paper work as desirable, they pointed to at least two major problems:

1. This might open the way for dishonesty by some employers, in that the Government would not have the individual's return by which to check the withheld portions of wages and salaries.

2. The Government would lose the benefits of statistics on individuals for fiscal information.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Most of Uncle Sam's fighting men can quit worrying about income taxes for the duration.

A survey by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today that the 44 state legislatures which convened this year have joined with the Federal Government in granting servicemen some form of relief from income taxes.

Many states completely exempted soldiers' pay from state income taxes while others extended the time for filing returns to periods ranging up to 12 months after the war.

The federation said the purpose of the tax relief measures was the same in all states—to ease the tax burden on the serviceman while he is in service and to facilitate his re-entry into civilian life and normal civilian occupation after discharge.

All Pay Exempted

The survey showed that Arkansas, California, Indiana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota and Wisconsin exempted all pay for service in the armed forces with North Dakota also exempting pay of those in the merchant marines.

However, Minnesota and Oregon attached limitations of $2,000 and $3,000 respectively to income tax exemptions for service pay. Maryland exempted from its gross income tax all amounts received as a pension, annuity or other allowances for personal injury or sickness resulting from military service.

At least eight states—Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wisconsin—extended the deadline for filing returns on income other than service pay and allowances. The extension was until the serviceman is discharged or until six months after the end of the war. A three months extension was voted in Maryland and a 12 months extension in Wisconsin.

In Montana and Vermont, collection of income taxes was deferred if the taxpayers' ability to pay is "impaired" or "materially affected" by the service.

Most states will forgive interest and penalties on delayed income tax payments although Arizona will charge 6 per cent interest a year.

Commissioner

Harry W. Bashore

Appointed Commissioner of Reclamation of the Interior Department, succeeding John C. Page who has resigned. Mr. Bashore, in the reclamation bureau for 37 years, had been assistant commissioner since 1939.

Move to Make Wallace Food Czar Started

WASHINGTON (AP)—A campaign to make Vice-President Henry Wallace head of a proposed new food production, price control and rationing agency has been launched, D. C. Speaker said, by some groups in agriculture who describe themselves as the "liberals" in their field.

The agency would supplant the War Food Administration (WFA) and the Office of Price Administration, and Mr. Speaker, unofficial authority, cited especially these lines in the latest issue of "Spade," an agricultural publication having support among advocates of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and circulating among local AAA committeemen:

"On the theory that Marvin Jones didn't want to be food administrator and was talked into it on the basis of a temporary receivership, there's much speculation over who may succeed him as top man—if F. D. R. proclaims a new combined food-processing-rationing pricing outfit to take the wind out of opposition sails.

"All things considered, the biggest bet is Henry Wallace. Rumors persist that F. D. R. will call on him to take over general direction of food."

Particularly active in the We-Want-Wallace move are several former officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Mr. Speaker said. This is the bureau which Mr. Wallace, as Secretary of Agriculture during the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, helped create to adjust farm production to available markets.

Reports have reached Washington that many local AAA committeemen likewise are talking of Mr. Wallace as a possible new food boss.

"This campaign for the former Cabinet member bobs up amidst signs of significant changes in agriculture—changes which are not to the liking of advocates of the AAA set-up," Mr. Speaker said.

"The AAA has been pushed pretty much into the background under wartime food production programs. Its power began to wane under Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard before he lost control of the food program. Indications are that it will have even less to do under the 1944 program now being drafted by Food Administrator Jesse Jones."

Tentative plans for next year's food program call for the elimination of such AAA devices as benefit payments, acreage allotments, and marketing quotas, except in the case of the non-food tobacco crop.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	103¾	103¾	105¾
1	Am Writ Pap 6s d1	94	94	94
8	Arg P&L 5s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Ar Elec 4½s 53	69½	69½	69½
3	As G&E 5s 50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	As G&E 5s 68	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	As T&T 5½s 55A	81¼	81¼	81¼
6	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103¾	103½	103¾
10	Can Nor P 5s 53	98¼	98	98
3	Cen St El 5½s 54	36½	36	36½
4	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54½	54¾	54¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	96½	96½	96½
47	Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅛	96	96⅛
4	Cities S Pow 5½s 52	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
5	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
28	East G&F 4s 56A	88⅝	88¼	88⅛
17	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100⅜	100¼	100¼
13	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	103¾	103¾
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98½	98¼
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98	97½	97½
10	Green Mt Pw 3¼s 63	103½	103½	103½
10	Ill Pw&L 5s 56C	107¼	106¾	107¼
8	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	Ind P&L 3½s 70	108⅛	108¼	108¼
3	Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	29	29	29
11	Inters Pow 5s D7	83	84⅜	84¾
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7	Kentucky Util 4s 70	108	108	108
2	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108½	108⅜	108½
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102½	102½	102½
18	N Eng G & E 5s 50	66⅛	66	66½
8	N Eng G & E 5s 47	67	66¼	66¼
4	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96⅜	96¼	96½
1	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	105	105	105
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	79½	79½	79½
2	Ogden Gas 5s 45	106	106	106
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110½	110½	110½
1	Pow Cor Can 4½s 59B	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106½	106½	106½
1	Pow Cor Can 4½s 59B	91¾	91¾	91¾
8	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106½	106½	106½
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	110	110	110
2	Scullin Stl 3s 51	94	94	94
7	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	81½	81½	81½
5	Stand G & E 6s 51	81½	81½	81½
5	Stand G & E 6s 57	81½	81½	81½
8	Stand P & L 6s 57	81	80¾	81
2	Tex El S 5s 60	106¾	106¼	106¼
2	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Unit L & Ry 5½s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Utah P & L 4½s 64	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

7	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	63	63	63
45	Russian 6½s 1919	6	4⅞	5
33	Russ 5½s 1921	5	5	5

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarter(x) or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants; (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
		August 9			
4.50a	Bos & Albany	97	97	97	97
2.00	Bos Edison	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
8.00	Bos Elevated	68	67¾	68	67¾
--	Bos & Me cv pf	22	22	22	22
--	Bos & Me st Apt	4½	4½	4½	4¾
	East Gas&Fuel	2½	2½	2½	2½
	East Mass St Ry	8½	8½	8½	8
3.00a	E M GR 1st pf	115	115	115	112
1.60b	Employers Grp	34	34	34	34½
.20a	Lamson	4½	4½	4½	5
2.00	Mergenthaler	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	102	101½	102	101½
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	88½	88	88½	87½
3.00	Un Twist Dr ll	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
2.50	Unit Shoe M	70¾	69½	69½	70

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Cotton

October	20.03	20.05	19.92	20.00	19.97
December	19.88	19.93	19.72	19.88	19.86
March	19.74	19.78	19.64	19.73	19.70
May	19.62	19.64	19.51	19.60	19.56
July	19.49	19.53	19.38	19.47	19.44
Spot 31.27.					

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.44⅛	1.43⅛	1.43¼	1.44⅜	
Minneapolis	1.37	1.35½	1.36½	1.37⅛	
Kansas City	1.38⅜	1.37¼	1.37¼	1.38¾	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	1.11⅛	1.10⅛	1.10⅜	1.10⅝	
Dec. wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅛	1.44⅛	1.45⅛	1.46⅝	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅜	1.37⅝	1.39⅛	
Kansas City	1.39⅜	1.38⅜	1.38¾	1.39⅛	
Winnipeg	1.00½	1.08	1.08½	1.09⅜	
May wheat					
Chicago	1.47⅛	1.46⅛	1.46⅝	1.47½	
Minneapolis			1.40½	1.41⅝	
Kansas City	1.40⅜	1.39⅛	1.39¼	1.41	
Winnipeg	1.11⅛	1.09½	1.09½	1.10⅝	
Sept. oats					
Chicago	.70¼	.69	.69	.70¼	
Minneapolis	.64⅞	.64	.64½	.65⅛	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	....	....	.51½	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.01½	1.01⅜	.98⅛	.98¾	1.01⅞
Dec.	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	1.03⅞
May	1.07⅛	1.07⅛	1.04⅛	1.04⅛	1.07⅝

Wool

Grease

October	....	....	....	86.5n	85.5
December	....	....	....	87.0n	93.0
March	....	....	....	85.5n	90.8
May	....	....	....	86.0n	89.5
July	....	....	....	84.5n	86.5

Tops

October				132.5b	132.0
December	123.9	124.2	123.9	124.2t	126.0
March	118.5	118.5	114.3	118.0b	117.5
May	114.0	114.0	113.0	112.0b	114.5
July	111.5	111.5	111.5	110.0b	112.0

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, August, September, October, 6.63 Bid.

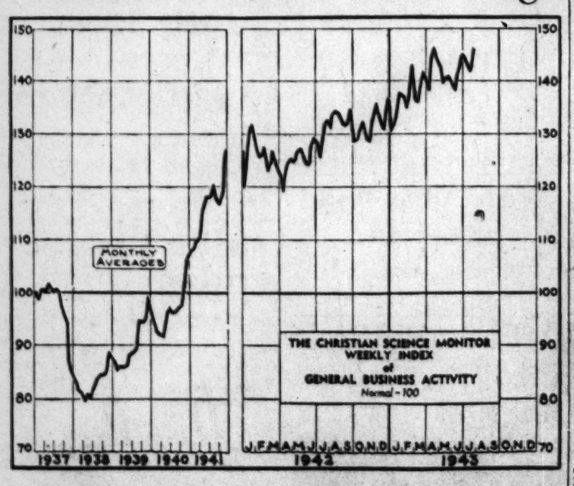
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	2.23	2.21
January	3.23	3.23	3.22	3.25	

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Further Advance Carries Monitor Index to New High



A further advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business carried it to a new high level during the last week of July. At 146.2 (prel.) for the week ended July 31, the index topped the previous record of 146.1 reached late in April. This compared with 145.1 for the previous week, and 132.3 for the corresponding week ended Aug. 1, last year.

Increases were recorded for the three components.

Bank debits outside New York City dipped less than seasonally prior to the first of the month upsurge in check transactions.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings again edged forward against a seasonal decline to make a new high since early in the year.

Production of electricity continued its record-breaking climb topping expectations for a seasonal gain.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*July 31 1943	July 24 1943	Aug. 1 1942
Combined Index	146.2	145.1	132.3
Bk debits outside NYC	175.9	172.4	143.6
Elec power production	132.6	132.6	121.4
Misc carloadings	130.2	129.5	132.6

*Preliminary.

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Braves Come Back to Hub With Streak

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In an about-face which has realized eight victories in the most recent 12 starts, the awakened Braves today shared the National League spotlight with the pennant-bound St. Louis Cardinals. Bouncing back in the manner of contenders after dropping four straight to the Cards, the homecoming Stengelmen are now a game out of fifth place, with a long Allston stand just ahead.

In this breezy .667 pace over a two-week period, which probably surprised even Manager Casey Stengel, the Braves took two out of four at Cincinnati, three of five starts in dangerous Pittsburgh and three in a row at Brooklyn. Consequently, the locals will carry a four-game winning streak into the approaching series with the Chicago Cubs, which opens on Wednesday with a double-header.

Stopped Frisch

In the West over the week end the Cardinals promptly took care of a cocky and high riding Pittsburgh team in no uncertain manner, winning three out of four, leaving Frankie Frisch 13 full contests off the pace and just one-half game ahead of the Reds. For a brief spell it looked as if Frisch might make a serious challenge, but Billy Southworth exploded that theory and from here in it should be a breeze for the defending title-holders. All that remains in the upper half of the standing is the battle for second place.

All that the Red Sox seem to have accomplished by their 13 won and seven lost with the western clubs at Fenway Park was a jump from seventh to sixth in the American League race. But closer study of the standing reveals other interesting facts. For instance, on July 21 when Joe Cronin opened his home stay, 6½ contests separated him from second place. Today, as he moved toward Chicago and the start of his final western swing, he was just 4½ engagements away from the runner-up spot. Also, he is just 2½ out of third place.

Dobson Helps

The Red Sox go West with a badly handicapped pitching staff and little help in sight, yet probably will do all right. Their offense, with Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr taking care of the extra-base department, has stepped up for the month of August, and when Tex Hughson goes back to the mound, Cronin can aim for second place. Tex still cannot grip a ball, but should be ready by the end of the week. Judd and Terry were left behind, but Dobson's comeback has helped.

The arrival of George Woods also has helped. The former Holy Cross right-hander delivered his first complete game in the second half of yesterday's double-header, witnessed by 19,218, beating the Senators, 4-3. He yielded 11 hits and walked six, but was good enough in the clutches to leave 12 Senators stranded. The Nats won the opener, 4-3, despite a thrilling ninth-inning Boston rally, nipped by Bob Johnson's circus catch of Bobby Doerr's line drive to left field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Red Sox do not return to the Hub until Sept. 3 . . . meanwhile, they tour via Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland and New York, in that order, playing 24 games . . . The Braves open Wednesday here with a five-game Cub series, playing three singles in a row after the double-header on opening day . . . Skeeter Newsome left town with a very good .332 batting average and had a 15-game hitting streak until stopped in the Sunday nightcap . . . Bobby Doerr sports an 11-game streak . . . Pete Fox has come back to .293 at the plate.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tony Lupien contributed a double and triple in Woods' victory, tallying the winning run after the three bagger . . . One of the unsung heroes at Fenway has been Mace Brown, Cronin's No. 1 relief pitcher now that Mike Ryba has moved to the starting line . . . Mace already has been in 33 games, every one of them out of the bull pen . . . There is little glory to this rescue work, but its importance cannot be overemphasized . . . The Yankees, you no doubt have noticed, enjoy a nine-game lead in the A. L. today . . . It must be great being a Yankee, or a New York baseball writer.

Daily Marathon to Work

Wide World

Training on Way to Employment

RICHMOND, Calif.—Willie Dreyer jogs past the gate of the oil refinery at which he works, completing a 15-mile run from his home in nearby Oakland. Despite the fact that he has a "C" gas ration card, Willie runs 30 miles a day to and from work. Starting last February, Willie has covered more than 6,000 miles. He has done some competitive running and plans to enter the national 30,000 meter championships in San Francisco next winter.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Sprinting Ball Players

Since track meets and field days seem to have become a permanent part of war relief shows in the big leagues, talk of sprinting ball players is not uncommon in dugouts.

A majority in the American League hold out for George Case as the game's fastest human. The Washington outfielder and base-stealing specialist has been clocked at 6.5 seconds over the 60-yard route. But in this race George beat Thurman Tucker of the White Sox by the slender margin of one foot. Too, there is a suspicion that Dick Wakefield of the Tigers and Leon Culberson of the Red Sox might give Case a little trouble.

Must Be Fast

Oddly enough, talk of sprinting players rarely includes Wally Moses of Chicago, who seems primed to relieve Case of his base stealing crown. Rivals maintain that Moses steals with his head, not his feet. Just the same, the fellow must have a few feathers in his shoes.

One of the most interesting and surprising bits of sprint news to come out of the A. L. this year is Charley Keller's victory at 60 yards, in seven seconds flat, over George Stirnweiss at Yankee Stadium. It was generally supposed that Stirnweiss, who burned up the base paths of the International League a year ago, was the one boy around who might give George Case a battle to the tape. The heavy muscled Keller, however, exploded this theory. Charley's win also emphasized the fact that there is much more to stealing bases than swift feet.

According to gossip handed down from season to season, the official base-circling record belongs to Evar Swanson, the old National League outfielder. Swanson negotiated the sacks in 13 1-5 seconds in baseball spikes. Ethan Allen, now connected with the N. L. in an official capacity, was caught within two fifths of a second of Swanson's standard.

Just the same, there must have been runners in the N. L. just as fast as Swanson, and perhaps one or two of the more moderns could have beaten the former Cincinnati Red. Don Gutteridge, for instance. When Don first appeared in a Cardinal uniform he fairly flew around the bases. Brooklyn's Pete Reiser, too, could pick them up and put them down with the agility of a rabbit. Not many men in or out of baseball could outsprint Lloyd Waner when he was in his prime.

♪ ♪ ♪

Probably no Phillie ball player was more moved at the release of Bucky Harris than was Schoolboy Rowe, the towering Texan, for it was Bucky who gave the Schoolboy his chance to come back.

Rowe's victory total is slim when compared with those of Rip Sewell, Mort Cooper, or Hi Bithorn, because as this was written he had only nine. But when you consider that this total equals the Schoolboy's combined victory output for 1941 and '42 you understand how big it looks to him. And, remember, it was achieved for a Phillie club which would be over its head in the first division.

Rowe was supposed to be through as far back of 1937. He came back as an occasional pitcher in '38, '39 and '40, but his release by the Tigers in '41 certainly looked like the finish.

But Harris used Schoolboy carefully this spring, told him to take his time getting in shape and to speak up when he felt ready to work. You know the story. Given a substantial rest, he can be as tough as any hurler in the league. This is not merely an observation from the press box. The batters say so.

At that point in the campaign when Rowe's mound record was nine wins and four loses, he also sported a very good .319 batting average. During the first half of the race he stayed up around .340, and until recently had a pinch hitting mark of better than .300. He beat the Braves in one game by clouting a home run with the bases loaded. The Schoolboy has always been a good hitter and ball player—one of the top hitting hurlers of the generation.

Craig Wood Wants Plan For Future

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—As captain of the American Ryder Cuppers, who now hold a 2½ to 1½ series edge over domestic challengers, National Open Champion Craig Wood thinks golf should have an annual all-star show even after international matches with the British are resumed.

"There's no reason why we can't have two captains and two all-star squads for a big match each year," declared Wood after he had led his cup squad yesterday to an 8½ to 3½ triumph over Walter Hagen's challengers. "Then every second year we could send the best against the British in Ryder play."

The Ryder matches with the British are played every two years.

10,000 Gallery

That Detroit likes the all-star series idea was further shown yesterday by the 10,000 gallery at the Plum Hollow course that poured $35,000 into Red Cross coffers to see Wood's squad capture six of eight singles matches to dominate the two-day affair. The Cuppers carried over a one-point lead from Saturday's four-ball matches.

Wood personally accounted for one victory by beating off a late challenge by Coast Guardsman Jimmy Thomson, 2 and 1. Other cup victories were contributed by Byron Nelson, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Sgt. Vic Ghezzi, Lloyd Mangrum and Al Watrous.

The Army and Navy did their bit for the challengers whose lone victories were achieved by Pvt. Melvin (Chick) Harbert and Navy Lieut. Lawson Little. Harbert was six under par for the 33 holes it took him to beat the home pro, dapper Jimmy Demaret, 4 and 3, and Little was four under while handing Gene Sarazen his fourth successive defeat in this series, 6 and 4.

Decisive Triumph

The most decisive triumphs on record here were gained by McSpaden, who again beat his Chicago Tam O'Shanter play-off rival, O'Neil (Buck) White, and by Watrous, who whipped Wee Bobby Cruickshank. Both won 9 and 8.

The victory that put the cup beyond reach of the challengers was scored by Nelson, winning his first Ryder singles match in four attempts. Nelson was six under par while beating Willie Goggin, 4 and 3. In the closest match Ghezzi handed Lighthorse Harry Cooper his first setback of the series, 1 up, and Mangrum squeezed out a 2 and 1 edge over Sam Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder.

Kirkwood Protest

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP)—Joe Kirkwood, golf's trick shot artist who refused to go into his act at the Ryder Cup matches after he was dropped from the challenge squad, made further protest yesterday without apparent results.

Kirkwood, who was dropped when Navy Lieut. Lawson Little made a belated appearance, demanded a chance to play a serious role in cup singles, but got no satisfaction from Walter Hagen, challengers' captain.

"I'm sorry that it had to be this way," declared Hagen. "However, you may recall that I beat you in a practice round last week. Any guy who can't beat me has no place on my team."

Gunder Thinks American Men Should Differ in Training

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gunder Haegg's suggestion that United States milers would show a distinct improvement if they adopted his informal, rustic style of training already has brought results.

Bill Hulse, whose 4:06 mile at Cleveland 10 days ago wiped the names of Cunningham, Bonthron, Venzke and MacMitchell off American record books, spent his recent two-week vacation romping over the hills and dales near his home in Passaic, N. J.

That's what changed him from a so-so runner to an oh-oh star, says the research chemist who spent most of his collegiate career as MacMitchell's shadow at New York University.

Every Morning

Even now that he is back at work, Hulse gets up every morning at five for a sprint through the park before reporting for duty.

That's to keep him in shape for Haegg's farewell appearance. The two and Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student, race Wednesday evening at Randall's Island with Arne Andersson's 4:02.6 mile clocking as their immediate objective.

Having chased both Haegg and MacMitchell across numerous finishing lines, Hulse rates the Swede as the better of the two. Only MacMitchell's final kick is superior to anything Haegg has shown, he says.

Tallest Miler

The young chemist probably is the tallest man to have made the select circle of milers, towering 6 feet, 2½ inches high. He lopes through his stints with a stride that measures eight feet, in contrast to the 8-foot, 6-inch step of Haegg. The latter is five-eleven.

Hulse came to New York University as a high jumper but swung to the middle distances under the guidance of Coach Emil von Elling. He still was good enough to clear six feet in a dual meet his final semester in college although concentrating on running.

His appearance in the two mile race at Cincinnati Saturday, in which Haegg lowered his own two-week old American two mile mark to 8:51.3, was only the second time he had gone that distance.

Finished Second

The gaunt pacer, who is a fireman in his native city of Gavle, was not the first to cross the finish line, however. Little Bob Berger, high school student of Bay Village, Ohio, with a 440-yard handicap, ran seven laps of the quarter-mile track to finish in 8:49.7, about 10 feet in front of Gunder the wonder who ran the regulation eight laps.

Hulse, America's fastest miler, was third, although he was given a 100-yard handicap, and Dodds, who started from scratch with Haegg, came in last.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	37	.622	
Washington	55	49	.529	9
Chicago	50	48	.510	11
Detroit	50	48	.510	11
Cleveland	49	48	.505	11½
Boston	48	51	.485	13½
St. Louis	43	54	.443	17½
Philadelphia	40	61	.396	22½

Results Aug. 8

Washington 4, Boston 3.
Boston 4, Washington 3.
Detroit 8, Chicago 2.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
New York 8, Philadelphia 4. (10 inns.)
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5. (14 inns.)
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	66	32	.673	
Pittsburgh	54	46	.540	13
Cincinnati	54	47	.535	13½
Brooklyn	52	50	.510	16
Chicago	46	53	.465	20½
Philadelphia	47	56	.456	21½
Boston	43	52	.453	21½
New York	37	63	.370	30

Results Aug. 8

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 5, New York 1.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 2.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
McCarthy	313	52	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	309	47	100	3	35	.270
Nieman	187	22	49	2	25	.262
Klutts	131	9	34	0	13	.260
Farrell	74	5	19	0	7	.257
Masi	137	19	35	2	18	.255
Workman	334	47	94	1	30	.245
Wietelmann	334	35	78	0	26	.234
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ryan	285	24	64	1	17	.225
Berg	196	23	42	5	21	.221
Jeanes	266	25	55	3	17	.188
Heitzel	40	4	6	0	4	.150
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Newsome	217	37	72	1	16	.332
Parnes	197	21	58	0	22	.294
Fox	379	47	111	3	32	.293
Cronin	62	6	18	1	11	.290
Culberson	335	39	73	3	29	.287
Doerr	395	47	104	12	50	.263
Tabor	365	35	92	9	52	.252
Lupien	301	35	76	3	26	.246
Metkovich	101	11	24	2	12	.238
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	105	6	22	0	11	.210
Lazor	88	9	18	0	5	.205
Conroy	70	9	14	1	4	.200
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Boston Pitching

Braves

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Salvo	3	3	Farrell	0	1
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	3
Javery	9	10	Martin	0	0
Barrett	9	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	2	1
Ryba	5	3	Newsome	3	9
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	2	6
Brown	6	4	O'Neil	0	0
Terry	6	6			

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"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET
CLARKSBURG
OFF TO COLLEGE
The store for College Clothes that are the latest in Fashion News
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	E	T	R	O	I	T
E	■	E	■	R	■	W
C	A	N	D	I	D	E
A	N	E	■	O	I	L
D	A	Y	S	■	P	V
E	■	S	P	A	■	E
■	P	O	A	L	S	■
R	■	N	I	B	■	M
O	S	■	N	E	R	O
B	O	A	■	R	U	T
E	N	G	L	I	S	H
R	■	R	■	C	■	E
T	E	A	C	H	E	R

ONTARIO
OTTAWA (Continued)
Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized MILK
Freshly churned BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored ICE CREAM
Fresh EGGS
Call 2-5741
for regular or special delivery
TORONTO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1343 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Try Borden's "GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151
BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue
The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto
CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8
16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Loaks, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911
Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3662
Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1266
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO
ACKLAND & McGRATH
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Storage and Repairs
Phone: WAverley 1464 408 Yonge St.
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA
HUNTINGTON
HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101
Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171
PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC "Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street
ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
• LINENS
• LINGERIE
• ACCESSORIES
• INFANTS' WEAR
309-11 Ninth Street

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4200, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited
Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211
OTTAWA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE
BRYSON GRAHAM CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store
Tip Top Tailors
Customer confidence since 1889—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada
Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
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219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1223
Beesly's Drug Store and Restaurant
220 Elgin Street
Next to Elgin Theatre
The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-2083
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT
Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Rosebowood Ave. 4-1000
The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

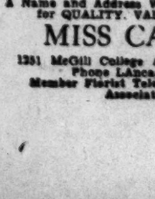
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe Inc.
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1281 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

European Classified

AGRICULTURE

MANURE wanted—will pay cash; any kind or quantity; collect with our lorries. Particulars to BRIMSON'S, 82, Park Street, Camberley, Surrey.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS. Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5726.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19, Werrington Street, London, N. W. 1. Phone: EUSton 1071-2.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8 Western 3054

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £715-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOMES TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman desiring home seeks others to share easily divisible house or flat, London. Wallace, 46, Alwyn Avenue, Chiswick, London, W. 4. Tel. Chiswick 0753.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, MILL HILL, N. W. 7.—Comfortably furnished house, 3 bedrooms. Telephone. Every convenience. Box W-1684, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794.
Silks and Woollies special attention.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury Street, London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold) 136 Lexham Gardens W 8. Western 4925

SHROPSHIRE—REST AND STUDY in beautiful surroundings. Glanyrafon Hall, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry.

POST VACANT

LONDON, FINCHLEY.—Domestic help (over 50) for one lady; help given; quiet, comfortable home. Box W-1680, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

CHILDREN'S NURSE, College trained (Norland Institute), very experienced, desired engagement. London, in Christian Scientists family, excellent personal references, Christian Scientist. Box W-1780, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished rooms with breakfast, price according to position; gas fires, c. h. w. Phone Haywood, 14, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven," Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath; breakfast; 7/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L. from 35/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2318.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 23a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TEACHERS

ACQUIRE CONFIDENCE in PUBLIC SPEAKING by joining a class—8 lessons one guinea. AMY FISHER
2, Edmund's Walk, London, N. 2.
Classes held at Tavistock Place, W. C. 1.

E. M. LATTEP (NETTIE PRICE) L. R. A. M. (Elocution) M. R. S. T.
Teacher of English Diction.
Forest Hill 5620
or c/o SPOTLIGHT

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc., and SAVE COUPONS. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER; 35 years' experience. W. MORTON, 152 Upper Richmond Road Putney London S W 15

England

LONDON

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
44 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained
181, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 3533 W. 8

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 8891. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baker LTD. for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2562 (2 lines) (Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HANGATE) LTD. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

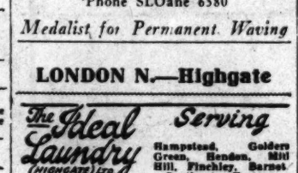
LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford



LONDON E. Wanstead

PHONE: WAN 0748
SCHOOL OUTFITS for GIRLS
Dunham's High Street
Agents for CHILPRUFE and BEAU BRUMMEL

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

Eire

DUBLIN

for WEATHERWEAR
the place is—
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Switzers
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun —By Henry Boltinoff

"The laundry bills were too high—amateur war strategists, you know!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Clicks Can Tell a Motorist When His Tires Need Air?

With the situation regarding civilian tires the way it is, no motorist wishes to shorten the life of his precious "rubber" by driving on a partially deflated tire.

A metal clicker has been devised to warn the driver when a tire needs inflating.

The device is based on the principle of the clacker—the beetle-shaped toy noisemaker with a slender tongue of spring steel that makes a loud click when bent and straightened.

A similar piece of metal is inserted betwen the rim and the casing and when the pressure in the tire drops to the danger point, the bulging of the sidewall between the rim and the road causes the device to make a loud clicking sound with every revolution of the wheel.

* * *

How Milk and Butter Can Be Made Into Cream?

Most of us are quite familiar with the process by which cream can be changed to butter and buttermilk by churning. Not so familiar is the fact that, with the help of a special emulsifier, it is possible to reverse this process and change milk and butter into cereal cream or even whipping cream.

To accomplish this feat, a small pump forces a mixture of milk and butter through narrow grooves, forming jets which strike the walls of the emulsifying chamber with sufficient force to break up the fat globules of the butter into particles so small as to form a cream or emulsion.

The principle is similar to that used in making homogenized whole milk, in which the cream remains suspended in the milk and does not rise to the top.

* * *

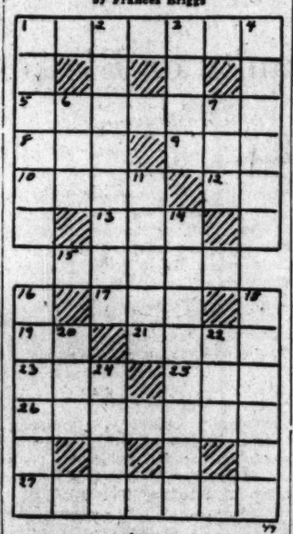
Why It Is Difficult to Light "Landing Fields" for Seaplanes

Because water absorbs rather than reflects light, it cannot be flood-lighted for airplane landings like a land runway. But floating rubber "doughnuts," carrying intense, battery-operated fluorescent lamps, now clearly define water runway areas, permitting safe seaplane landings even on the blackest night.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is the largest city in Michigan?
5—Who is titular hero of a Voltaire novel?
8—What is first name of heroine of Shaw's "Man and Superman"?
9—Lubricant.
10—Pierre van Paassen wrote "The —— of Our Years."
12—Peel village (abbr.).
13—What is a famous Belgian watering place?
15—What do you call the young of the horse family (pl.)?
17—Point of a pen.
18—Bone.
21—What Roman emperor was succeeded by Galba?
23—What is a long fur or feather neckpiece?
25—Track worn by a wheel.
26—What is language of the people of the U. S.?
27—Miss Moffat is what in "The Corn is Green"?

Down
1—In a literary work, a division comprising ten parts is what?
2—Who wrote "Charge of the Light Brigade"?
3—Muskingum River is in what State of U. S.?
4—The sedine has how many divisions?
6—Collection of sayings.
7—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
11—Palace of the Escorial is in what country?
14—Who is one of principal characters in opera "Das Rheingold"?
16—What was first name of author of child's poem "My Shadow"?
18—According to Whittier, what is relationship of Night to Day?
20—Male descendant.
22—Where did Peter the Great rule (abbr.)?
24—Famed Taj Mahal is where?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Quotation

Enthusiasm is the greatest asset in the world. It beats money and power and influence. . . . It is nothing more or less than faith in action.—Henry Chester

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bairoko Harbor (bī-rō′-kō) —Munda's supply port, New Georgia.

Guariglia, Raffaele (räf′-fä-ā′-lā gwä-rēl′-yä)—New Foreign Minister of Italy.

Kolombangara (kō′-lōm-bäng′-ä-rä) — Island of the Solomon group, South Pacific.

Kot, Prof. Stanislaw (stä-nē′-släf kôt)—Minister of Information in the new cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Romer, Tadeusz (tä-dā′-ōosh rō′-mēr)—Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Adrano (ä-drä′-nô) — Town of Catania Province, at the foot of Mt. Etna, Sicily.

Castelbuono (käs-tĕl′-bwô′-nô)—Town of Palermo Province, Sicily.

Crotone (krō-tō′-nā) — Airfield in extreme southern Italy.

Fiume (fyōō′-mā)—Adriatic port, Italy.

Gangi (gän′-jē)—Seaport of Palermo Province, Sicily.

Leonforte (lā′-ôn-fôr′-tā)—Town of Enna Province, Sicily.

Nicosia (nē′-kō-zē′-ä)—Rail and highway terminal of northeastern Sicily.

Paterno (pä′-tĕr-nô′)—Town of Catania Province, Sicily, near Mt. Etna.

Trieste (trē-ĕst′—Ital. trē-ĕs′-tā) — Adriatic seaport, Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Egypt is turning this year from cotton raising to food production? The principal increases are in wheat, barley and beans.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

The sweet young thing was touring the cement plant. Already she had learned that cement was made of rock which had been excavated from the ground, and sold for a profit.

"But what will you do with that large hole?"

"The boss would sell that, too, if he could."

"But what could a hole like that be used for?"

"Lady!" exclaimed the exasperated laborer, "I reckon we could cut it up and sell it for basements."

Nothing Edible

A housekeeper sent a mail order to her market and gave a second choice of meat. As a joke she also gave a third choice "or Horse Meat."

The clerk scribbled on the foot of sales slip, "We have only horse meat for dogs. We have no edible horse meat."

Reclamation

In 41 years U. S. Bureau of Reclamation projects have produced crops valued at $31,000,000,000—four times the total investment of the Federal Government in these projects.

Mrs. Dorothy Lineer, San Francisco; Popular Photography

"Tiny Tim"

A Verse for Today . . .

First cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.—Matt. 7:5

This Strange World

Camp Livingston, La.—General Shoulders has been assigned to a "spud" peeling detail in a company kitchen here, and Colonel Johnson recently was excused from KP duty after being promoted to corporal.

Confusing? Not at all.

The "General" is Pfc General W. Shoulders and the "Colonel" is Colonel Johnson. Both are members of an artillery unit here.

* * *

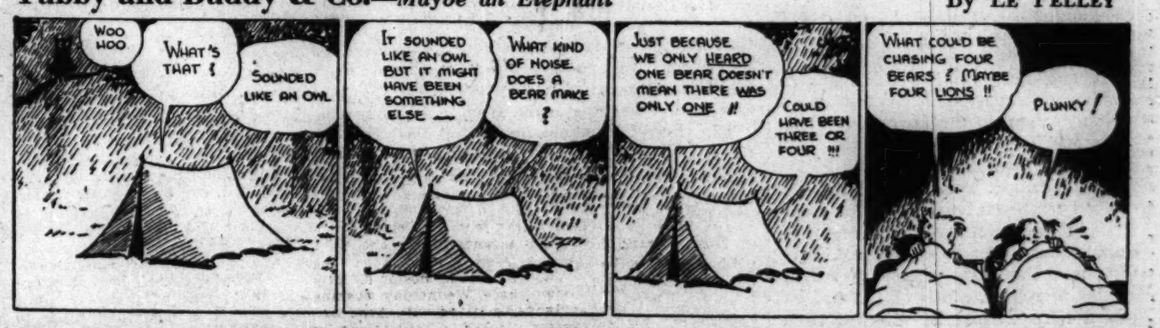
Corinth, Miss.—The C. D. Smith family of Corinth might well be dubbed the "V for Victory" family. All of Smith's 13 children have names beginning with V—Virgil, Virlen, Viola, Vadie, Vina, Virl, Van, Vester, Varnell, Vera, Verline, Vernon and Vandel.—A. P.

NEWS ITEM— WHAT A TWO WEEKS VACATION CAN DO

SHE WAS A SHY LITTLE VIOLET WITH FEW ADMIRERS TIL SHE TOOK THAT VACATION AT THE BEACH
HIS UPPER LIP WAS AS SMOOTH AS CELLOPHANE, BUT SEE WHAT HE BROUGHT BACK FROM THE COUNTRY
SHE WAS FAIR, WITH SKIN AS WHITE AS A LILY UNTIL SHE VACATIONED IN THE MOUNTAINS -- NOW LOOK AT HER
HE WAS STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW UNTIL HE SPENT HIS VACATION AT HOME WEEDING IN THE GARDEN
CREAK

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe an Elephant*

By Le Pelley


WOO HOO
WHAT'S THAT ?
SOUNDED LIKE AN OWL
IT SOUNDED LIKE AN OWL BUT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOMETHING ELSE —
WHAT KIND OF NOISE DOES A BEAR MAKE ?
JUST BECAUSE WE ONLY HEARD ONE BEAR DOESN'T MEAN THERE WAS ONLY ONE !!
COULD HAVE BEEN THREE OR FOUR !!!
WHAT COULD BE CHASING FOUR BEARS ? MAYBE FOUR LIONS !!
PLUNK !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't See How He Could Have Said It*

By Rodgers

On my way back from the cornfield this morning I met ol' Jerry—
"What did your friend the crow have to say?" he wanted to know—
So I told him Blackie had disappeared—
"Didn't that crow tell you yesterday he couldn't fly?" ol' Jerry asked—
"That's right," I admitted. "Huh!" said Jerry, "I won't tell you, I told you so, but I must say I certainly am not surprised!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Breakdown in Negotiations*

By The Hagers

"I think it high time we conclude This silly Claudette-Duckling feud.
Let's have a picnic by the pond, And you four sign a friendship bond."
"The picnic, Unk, will have to wait; I'm sorry, but I have a date."
"That's quite all right with us," said Bob. "We have a much more tasty job."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hitler on the Shelf?

Reports of the shelving of Hitler by German military leaders have not caught the statesmen and peoples of the United Nations with their guard down. The day has long been expected in which German leadership, convinced at last that it had lost the war, would begin its campaign to win the peace with exactly such a maneuver as that now described in Berlin dispatches to Madrid papers.

The reports are rightly being received in all Allied capitals with the utmost reserve. In the first place the broker of this information is Spain, whose Government might be expected to lend its services to the Nazis whenever Berlin wished to test the will-to-peace among the United Nations. In the second place, if the report is accurate, it does not necessarily imply Germany is on the edge of a crack-up but rather that the military, checkmated in the field, has decided the time has come to move the war to the political theater.

It should not be possible for the Germans to win even a breathing space by changing the window decorations, as the Italians did. Nor does Berlin seem ready to change the window display drastically and dramatically as did Rome. For German leadership is aware of the chaos that spread through Italy as little Fascists all over the country were deposed from local administrative posts.

German leadership may well fear the effect on national morale of any move which looked like a break-up of the Nazi Party. The Party set-up is built into the military system, and its dissolution would create a political vacuum far graver than that in Italy. There is today in Germany no even seemingly "legitimate" symbol around which the people can rally; there is no House of Savoy. And at the meetings at Hitler's headquarters, at which the setback to the Party is supposed to have been administered, it is reported that Nazis outnumbered other leaders and that none of the top military leaders present was a non-Nazi.

That Germany is laboring under terrific external and intense internal pressure today cannot be doubted. That the military would be glad to rid the country of Hitler if peace could be won for that small price is obvious. But the objective of the United Nations is not to pull down a symbol. The aim must be to shatter the core of the military power the Nazis built up. It will not be enough to transfer control of that power from the new to the old school of German world dominance.

Lady With a Hoe

They're down on the farm this summer—more than a million and a half of them. From the potato fields of Aroostook County to the lettuce farms in the San Joaquin, soldiers of the Woman's Land Army are digging for victory.

Their noses are shiny, their fingernails unmanicured, and "Rosie the Riveter" gets all the headlines—but the home-front ranks would be as incomplete without them as an Army minus its infantry.

Crops are as necessary as ships this year, and nowhere has the Nation's manpower shortage been felt more seriously than on the farms. Both soldiers and civilians must be fed. Not only the United States, but its Allies must have food. There must be stores of food for the future, ready for civilians in the plundered countries of France, the Netherlands, Greece, Norway and the rest, when the Allied armies march in. Much of it must be raised here where the soil has been free from the churning tread of tanks and the explosions of bombs.

That is why it has been so important this year for people to raise their own vegetables, in order that the Nation's crops may be canned and dehydrated for "ammunition" in the months and years to come. That is why these unsung women of the fields are doing a job as vital to the war and to victory as their more publicized sisters on the assembly line and in the ways of the shipyard.

The lady with a hoe in her hands and a shiny nose knows that she has tackled no glamour job. But she has chosen the sunlight rather than the spotlight in the sober realization that it takes food as well as guns to win a war.

You can't blame Jones, at that. He was getting $38.60 a week and they took $2.20 out of his envelope each time for income taxes. Then they raised Jonesy $2 a week. He felt pretty good—until he found out that the take-out was raised to $4.20.

Normandie-Lafayette, a Symbol

A generation that lives through a major war usually discovers it has lived in two worlds, in which all is the same, and all is different. So it may be with a ship.

The United States Ship Lafayette rose in peace as the Normandie, graceful, proud, ample representative of the bright Republic. It fell in war. The careless fire could scarcely have blazed at a more somber moment for France than Feb. 9, 1942, nor at a more unpropitious hour for the shipping-starved cause of the United Nations. France and America were saddened.

And, now, the great hull rises again. The reluctant mud of the Hudson has yielded to the skillful, patient work, and while she still has a 45-degree list and 46,000 tons of water in her, she is afloat; she is a ship again. Salvagers say her hull is as good as it ever was.

Many months of refitting lie ahead. It may be a year before the Lafayette steams out again, and much can happen in that year. It may be that the ship will be denied the honor of carrying the liberators of her homeland.

And in the peace to come she will surely enter a new world. The hundreds of planes that seem bound to arc the Atlantic sea lanes may make a five- or six-day ocean crossing seem like a poky thing. Thus, much will be the same, and all will be different.

But the Normandie-Lafayette, built in France and rebuilt in the United States, has now been endowed with the hopes, the fears, the pride, the achievement of both peoples; hence it will sail on, a symbol of unity between the two.

East of Casablanca

At the time of the Casablanca Conference there were many indications that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill would have been only too happy to have held the conference in Cairo if by so doing they could have assured themselves of Premier Stalin's company. Russia had been talking importunately about a second front and there was a widespread belief that relations between the Soviet Union and its Allies were strained.

That chapter is recalled by dissonant notes thrust into last week's resounding victory theme. Russian sources once more were indicating dissatisfaction with their Allies.

How deep this dissatisfaction lies may well be a question. But its expression coincides with other events that suggest the time may be approaching when an Allied conference—and this time preferably at Cairo or some city to which Mr. Stalin might care to go—would be useful.

There are today some problems besides those of the second front which demand a co-ordinated approach. For example, though the plight of Italy may not pose questions in which the Russians are greatly interested, it is leading toward an ultimate crack-up of Germany, in which the Soviet Union would be vitally concerned. Indeed, the very same issues of the world press that carried reports of Russia's impatience with its Allies carried also the first impressive rumors of demoralization on the German home front.

The successes which the United Nations are achieving on virtually all fronts at this moment only make more urgent a meeting of minds. The shaping of the coming great decisive offensives of this war would seem a task to be undertaken only with the most complete understanding.

Moreover, there is a need of agreement as to the functions of relief and occupation agencies which, as between the United States and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other, now are in danger of overlapping. But even more important, what the attitude of the victors shall be toward Germany is by no means a settled question.

In fact, there could today be actual danger to the United Nations in a swift and unexpected German crack-up. The victors would find themselves without a common peace program, and in conflict with one another on numerous important details. If the German military leaders recognized their position as hopeless and were resigned to winning this war as they almost won the last one—that is, after the peace—they might well choose to surrender while their enemies remained politically unprepared to act together to establish a firm international order.

Yes, it would be good news to hear that the responsibilities—indeed the liabilities—of military victory were to be faced and mastered somewhere east of Casablanca.

One Person

By George Pelletier
Ordinary Seaman, U. S. Maritime Service
As read on the CBS "It's Maritime" radio program by Madeleine Carroll

I am one person in all the vast world of people. Only one. Now I face a new month of a year whose passing days may hold my destiny. When this year is gone, shall I be free to live and hope and dream? Shall I look upward to clear, starlit skies? Outward, where peace has come to renew and enrich the scarred land and calm the troubled minds of men? Or do I see my destiny mirrored in the tortured faces of millions now slaves? Shall I face life as a Polish youth hardened to the lash? Or a starving Frenchman who will not die—because perhaps tomorrow will be the miracle of freedom?

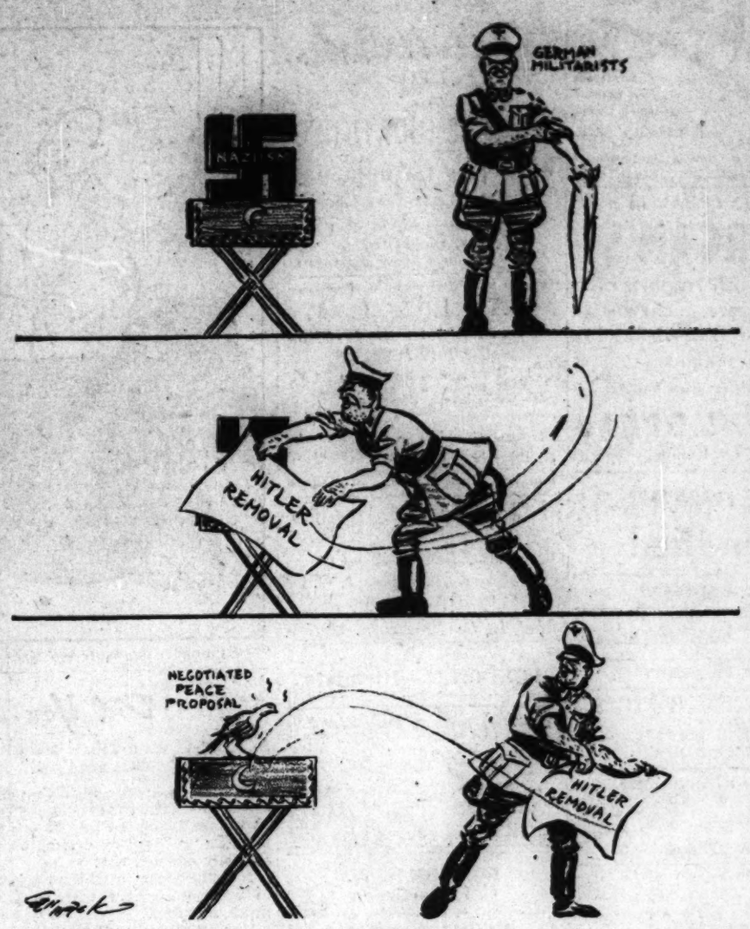
I am only one person. What part shall I play? What is the power of one among so many? Shall I stand helpless in a world of people wanting peace? Shall I admit that one, alone, can find no way to help? I want an end to war and killing. An end to sorrow and anguish. An end to pain.

But this is the dawn of a new era. Millions now stand as I stand.

Now I see and understand. The dawn of hope—a rising multitude moving with one heart — one determination — one faith — to sweep greed and murder and despotism from the earth—to restore the world to freedom and peace. And I see my place, too. To fight as each one must fight. To follow the course of my duty to myself and to my country. To see clearly the individual responsibility that is mine alone. TO LIVE AND WORK AND GIVE AND FIGHT AND SAVE, AS IF THE FUTURE—OUR FUTURE—DEPENDED ON ME ALONE.

I shall believe that a nation is only as strong as its people. And I am one of its people. No helplessness of mine, no neglect of mine, shall lessen my country's strength. There will be no peace for me until peace and justice return. For it is a better life I am fighting for—and this may be the year that holds our lives and our destinies in its passing days.

The Next Act?



Migration of Negroes

By Bertram Benedict
(Editorial Research Reports)

So far as the written record shows, the Negro problem [in American cities] becomes acute not so much from a large proportion of Negroes in the population as from in-migration, both of Negroes and Whites. In the period of the last war, the most serious race riots broke out in East St. Louis, Ill., and Washington, D. C., and in the current war in Detroit—yet none of these three centers had or has so large a proportion of Negroes as cities in the Deep South.

The 1920 census—taken as of Jan. 1 of that year while economic activity was still around the high wartime levels—showed that only 11 per cent of the population of East St. Louis was Negro. In Washington, it was 25 per cent. That figure was high, but lower than the figure of ten years before, 28½ per cent.

The 1940 census was taken as of April 1 of that year, and hence does not reflect the population changes due to the concentration of war industries. On April 1, 1940, Negroes made up 9.2 per cent of the population of Detroit, as compared with 7.8 per cent in 1930. Even allowing for an influx of Negroes since 1940, the figure today can hardly be above 12 per cent, inasmuch as Detroit has had also an influx of white workers.

Mirror of World Opinion

In a Day Coach?

James C. Petrillo, czar of music, announces that the nation's biggest symphony orchestras will tour the small towns of the country, little realizing the transportation problem he faces in getting all the bull fiddles from place to place.—*Indianapolis News.*

We's All Right; Mother's Prayin' for Us

(From Lieut. R. K. Safford, United States Coast Guard, to his brother)

It is so terribly hot around here—up to 135 during the day—that I like to think of you being in a nice place. The decks are steel and burn your feet right through leather soles if you stand still more than one minute. You soak right through your clothes day and night. So please get in a nice cool place so I can think of you there and get vicariously cool.

Recently we ran a load of Goum tribesmen over to Sicily and it was a weird experience. Our cat was walking gingerly along the deck in the early morning when the first one came aboard. Every hair stood on end; she arched her back, spat, and made one dash under the icebox where she hid for the rest of the trip. These Goums are fierce African tribesmen from beyond the Sahara and they hate the Italians. They fight at night with knives and the French officers figure they get five for one every night.

When the ship got under way I heard a strange noise like a little wind blowing through a forest of dry leaves gradually swelling in volume into a rhythmic muted war chant. It made the hair prickle on the back of my neck. Never have I heard such an ominous, spine-chilling sound.

Every time the ship started up day or night this barbaric chant would come swelling up from the well deck. It had in it the soul of a savage race—reminded one of great war canoes paddling down African rivers. I was secretly very glad to put them ashore and didn't blame the cat at all.

The American Negroes are very reassuring. I get more pleasure out of Owens (mess boy) than any other man on this ship. One of my best friends, Bunny Rigg, had his ship badly hit on the beach. For four days and nights he went through hell, trying to get his ship off under fire during the daytime and hiding in slit trenches on the beach during incessant heavy air attack at night. During this time he said his colored mess attendant, Jackson, stuck by him and reassured him.

He said one night he was lying in his little trench caving in from the bombing when he suddenly saw Jackson's face peering over the side of the hole and Jackson said, "What day is it, Captain?" Bunny said, "Why, I think it's Sunday." Jackson replied, "Well, we's all right, then, Captain, because my mother is in church now and she is a-prayin' for us."

"Well, I hope she prays hard, Jackson."

"Oh, yes, suh, she's a good pray-er. The Lord will hear her."

Bunny said he felt greatly reassured all through the night.

Well, brother, see you soon, I hope. Take it easy. I think of you a lot. I know you are a good pray-er, too. KIRK

(From a U. S. Army Air Corps Cadet at Maxwell Field, Alabama)

Five more weeks in Maxwell. The urge to live a full life, and to appreciate, gnaws at me all of the time. I am sure I am growing, because I realize how wonderful things have been for me.

It's really inspiring to feel the American spirit in such a fine bunch of youngsters. We are all aiming toward the same thing—the privilege of serving and proving our mettle. When I figure for whom I am fighting, it's you two, and Aunt Kate, and Pat and Mickey, and the kids who are too young to take this seriously, and the security of community living, and decency, and Dartmouth, and the church on Oraton Parkway.

All this training is a fight. None of us would want any part of it if it weren't for the situation as it stands. Combat, of course, is a fight, too. That's why I want to get to it—to let my ability pit itself against the evil forces in place of someone who isn't well-equipped—because my action might save ten minutes of war—and fifty lives.

Maybe they won't need me, maybe I'm not good enough, but I want to give it all I've got. I am absorbing everything, in order to be in the pink.

Well, Pop, keep your desk shiny with your shoe heels, and Mom, don't forget to put the car keys on the shelf! BOBBY

1944 Election: Calamity or Blessing?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The very opposite of what the human mind suggests is often the truth. The now current suggestion is that the necessity of going through the stresses of a Presidential election in the midst of the war can be nothing but a great calamity. The truth is it doesn't have to be a calamity; it can be an asset. It does not have to be a liability to the progress of the war; it can be a great boon to the progress of the peace.

The heat and scuffle of the oncoming campaign will conceivably cause some misunderstanding in the minds of even our most sympathetic allies. It is helpful, therefore, to have able, acidulous Senator Carter Glass signalize his return to the capital in the unfamiliar role of pouring oil on the turbulent political waters. He calls for a cessation of name-calling, attempted political throat-cutting, and disparagement of the President of the United States.

While any election in time of war will be to a degree difficult and distracting, it can be a blessing to America that it will be called upon to determine its role in the peace while it is still engaged in the war. Thus the 1944 election, seemingly ill-timed from the standpoint of war, is signally well-timed from the standpoint of the peace. The issues of the peace will have to be resolved by the American people while the fires of the war which are creating those issues are still burning.

Events are already molding the campaign into this shape. It now seems clear that there will either be a decisive rejection of isolationism by the Republicans or Mr. Roosevelt will unquestionably go to the country for a fourth time to obtain an unequivocal mandate to put America behind the common maintenance of the common peace. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt will probably run whatever the G. O. P. does.

At the present time, the Republican Party is strenuously seeking to cast off the appearance of isolationism, as witness the attitude of the G. O. P. Governors, the activity of the Spangler committee of 49. At the same time, a strong group within the party, led by Wendell Willkie, Senators Austin, Burton, Ball, and the Republican Postwar Policy Committee seek to give it the substance of a party of international co-operation.

The danger is that the G. O. P. will remove only the label but retain the leaders of isolationism. If it does, it will produce a confused and confusing campaign, as it did in 1920. There is better than an even chance that the danger will be averted because it is becoming increasingly evident that the Republicans have their best chance to win only if the election is pitched on domestic issues.

Certainly, political observers are coming to the conclusion that the G. O. P. cannot successfully counter Mr. Roosevelt if it insists upon forcing the American people to elect international chaos—via an isolationist or equivocal foreign policy—as the only alternative to the New Deal. It is in this connection that the recent report of the Gallup Poll is particularly significant. It found that while the President has lost the support of more than half the country in his handling of domestic problems, he retains the support of nearly all the country in the conduct of the war and in foreign policy.

It is not surprising, therefore, to see Mr. Willkie's candidacy coming strongly to the fore, since Mr. Willkie is one of the foremost Republican leaders whose nomination would bring national agreement behind a non-partisan foreign policy and permit the campaign to be fought on the unresolved issues of postwar domestic affairs. A group of Republican National Committeemen conferred with Mr. Willkie in Rushville, Ind., last week, and it is suggestive that, far from courting the nomination at all costs, Mr. Willkie served notice that he would not run unless his party was prepared to stand unequivocally for liberal principles and full-bodied international co-operation.

The first concern of the 1944 Presidential election is to ratify America's full participation in the peace. There could be no better time to conduct an election for this purpose than in the midst of war. We have reason to look upon the forthcoming election, not as a calamity, but as a blessing—and to approach it in this spirit.

The Wide Horizon

France's Changing Structure

By Norton Webb

When in Tunis reviewing troops last June 28, General de Gaulle declared France would not be so different after the war as many believed. Somewhat corroborating this statement is the recent pamphlet by another outstanding Frenchman, Prof. André Meyer of the Collège de France, now in America, in which the author, taking the long view, sees his country in the throes of a serious structural crisis that began with World War I and which the present conflict has merely aggravated and accentuated, and whose solution awaits the postwar period.

The Third French Republic, up to 1914, had enjoyed a well-balanced and stable prosperity through a policy of severe self-sufficiency. The yield from French soil amply guaranteed shelter, food, and clothing for 42 million Frenchmen living within 212,659 square miles of territory, defended by three seas and three great mountain chains.

Three factors produced this. Fertility of soil, an ideal climate and, above all, the French people's extremely industrious character. These constituted a highly nationalistic world of small proprietors, farmers, artisans, shopkeepers and little businessmen whose passion was personal economic independence strictly protected from foreign incursions.

* * *

World War I shook this structure of French society to the roots. National self-sufficiency broke down and with it France's economic system. As a world banker after 1918, France was forced out of her tight nationalistic shell and compelled to export to maintain any reasonable economic equilibrium. Then barely a decade after Versailles a new war loomed calling for rearmament before the cost of the last had been liquidated.

The French economic crisis, begun in 1930, reduced one of the world's leading individualistic economies to a society of masses integrated as units in great public and private enterprises, managed by groups of practically unknown men devoid of any personal responsibility.

Absorption of France's economy piecemeal by the State then began. The French Government became a big banker, owner of France's railroads, shipping interests, as well as air and canal transport. It also took over control of power production, fuels, mines, exports, and imports. Likewise, it fixed working conditions and salaries. The French State assumed control over agriculture not only through tariffs but by centralization, distribution, and price-fixing of agricultural products.

Further, the Government became a guarantor of business, fixing the value of enterprises, scaling rents and controlling them and building huge housing projects. And to pay for all this and other collectivist schemes, the State naturally drained French savings. Figures show that even by 1935 the average Frenchman was already working one day out of two for the State.

* * *

This radical reshaping of the structure of French society Professor Meyer sees as having been accentuated by the present war with destruction by the State (presumably Vichy) of the last vestiges of French independence in its attempt to sway the entire lives of the French people. And development since the war of a bitter lack of confidence in human relations has capped the climax and made the situation worse.

Professor Meyer makes only a brief allusion to a solution. But it is apt and fundamental, for he says France's proper balance can only be restored when the individual regains his rights and liberty. And this, he confidently believes, will be realized by the younger generation of Frenchmen who as a result of their terrible trials these last years have learned lessons that will fructify in the postwar era.

No doubt exists that France's great underground army, now on the alert to move at the propitious moment, counts thousands of young Frenchmen among whom are the leaders of the France of tomorrow. And that they have prepared plans for the setting up of the Fourth French Republic is known. Whether the renewed French postwar State will largely follow traditional French republican lines, as General de Gaulle holds, is not yet clear. But what counts more and is already happily very evident is that the new French democracy will vigorously abolish the degraded Nazi-Vichy slave State and re-establish one, as Professor Meyer implies, based on improved conceptions of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and with new and sounder safeguards for preserving Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

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